

CASTS BRIGHT LIGHT  
ON DEVELOPMENT OF  
ALASKA COAL CASES

L. R. Glavis, Formerly of the Interior Department, in a Published Article Assails Secretary Ballinger.

## APPEALS TO NATION

Declares He Was Removed Because He Stood in the Way of Big Corporate Interests in the Northwest.

NEW YORK. "The Whitewashing of Ballinger" is the title of a copyrighted article that will be published by Collier's Weekly in its next issue. The article, by L. R. Glavis, chief of the field division of the general land office, is of such vital importance to the people of America that permission has been given to print excerpts from it in advance.

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"From 1902 to 1909," writes Mr. Glavis, "I was in the field service of the general land office, for the last 2½ years as chief of field division. In September, 1909, I was summarily removed from my position without a formal hearing by Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, by authorization of the President of the United States. That removal was accompanied by the publication of a letter of the President to Mr. Ballinger. I believe that my removal was unfair. I believe the President's letter was grievously unfair, because in it the President gives weight to a charge against me which I never had the opportunity to see or answer. The President states in his letter that I withheld from him information favorable to my superiors. I do not know of any such information withheld by me, nor am I conscious of doing my superiors injustice. Nevertheless, I should not now make any public statement of the matter were it not still possible to save for the government many thousands of acres of coal."

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STEEL MONOPOLY  
ISSUE IS RAISED

Evidence Submitted in Steel Cases to Show How Much City Work Was Secured by the Defendants.

The question of whether or not the defendants had a monopoly of the steel business was again raised at the steel trial today before Judge Harris of the superior criminal court. There is a possibility of the government's case soon closing.

C. C. Winn, clerk of the Worcester Trust Company, was the first witness today. Through this witness a deposit slip of the Eastern Bridge & Structural Company was offered, and also a transcript of this slip on the books of the company.

Mr. Winn is the forty-sixth of 80 witnesses who have been summoned. It is thought that only about 15 of the remainder will be called to the stand. The case for the government on this basis may end Wednesday. A witness now in New Hampshire is wanted by the government.

B. Leighton Beal, secretary of the Boston transit commission, was the next witness. He brought a schedule of bids on steel work of the city.

Mr. Beal said he had made two classifications, one of the bidders under indictment, the second of the other bidders. Assistant Curtis stating that the government wished to show how much of the business of the city went to the defendants.

Attorney Choate strongly objected to this method of showing monopoly, if there was any, as the proof was incomplete.

A discussion of the question of monopoly followed. The court stated that the matter being offered by the district attorney might lay a basis for proving criminal monopoly and allowed it for this purpose. If nothing further developed it would later be disregarded.

Various bids and contracts in the files of the commission were now offered.

RUSSELL HEARING  
RESUMED TODAY

The Russell trial will close in which the respondent is claiming to be Samuel Blake Russell and as such entitled to a moiety of a \$500,000 estate was resumed in the East Cambridge probate court before Judge Lawton at 9:30 a. m. today. Sidney H. Buttrick, ex-mayor of Melrose, the first witness, testified that Daniel Blake Russell was in his Sunday school class of the First Universalist church of Melrose in the early '70s, and that the claimant "Daniel Blake Russell" did not resemble the long lost son. Mr. Buttrick swore that the claimant, whom he met in Young's hotel, was not Daniel Blake Russell.

Former Chief of Field  
Division of the General  
Land Office at Capital



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing.)  
L. R. GLAVIS.

New Building Given Free  
To Poughkeepsie Y. M. C. A.  
By Public Minded Citizens

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—William W. Smith presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie Monday night a new and fully equipped building. The structure is four stories with white marble front, and is completely furnished. It cost more than \$200,000.

Mr. Smith also presented to the association an office building, a canceled mortgage on the old Young Men's Christian Association building, and a check for \$10,000, making his gift to the association over \$265,000.

HEARING ON EFFECT  
OF EXEMPTION TAX  
IN TOWNS IS GIVEN

Tax Commissioner William D. T. Treffry gave a hearing today to representatives of various towns in which property of the commonwealth is located, he having been directed by the last Legislature to ascertain the financial effect upon these towns of the exemption of such property from taxation.

Representative Lyman Gates of Westboro called attention to the bill which he introduced before the Legislature last year providing that the state shall be assessed for the valuation of such property, and shall pay upon such valuation the rate of taxation levied in the town. He thought this bill only fair to the municipalities, as it will obviate the loss they now sustain whenever the commonwealth purchases property. The property is taxed previous to its purchase by the state, but afterward is exempt, thereby entailing loss upon the community.

Bertram W. Potter of Rutland said the institution in that town occupies over 1000 acres of land, which was formerly taxable, but now yields no revenue to the town. The institution uses large amounts of coal, which is carted over the town roads and causes the town to expend large sums for road repairs.

William C. Averill of Wrentham said 500 acres of land in his town has been exempted from taxation by reason of its purchase by the state, the loss to the town being in excess of \$200 annually in taxes.

Melvin G. Rice, tax collector of Tewksbury, said 50 per cent of the property in that town is likewise exempted, with the result that the tax rate last year was \$17.53, too high for a town with no water, sewer or fire protection service. He thought the contention of such a town that exemption of property works a hardship is even greater than that of college towns, for a college brings to a town money and reputation, while such an institution as that at Tewksbury brings disrepute.

L. M. Rice of Grafton said the state has taken 600 acres of land in his town, increasing the tax rate to \$20 per thousand, the highest within his memory as a member of the board of assessors.

Among others who spoke were Representative-elect J. Dudley Clark of Sherborn, E. H. Smith of Concord and George A. Brigham of Northboro.

ANNUAL MEETING  
OF MISSIONARIES

The Women's Board of Missions will hold its forty-second annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday at the Park Street church. A large number of delegates are expected, representing various branches throughout the East. Twenty missionaries are also expected, to represent the work of the board in Africa, Turkey, Spain, India, Japan and China.

NEW BOSTON OPERA  
HOUSE IS DEDICATED  
WITH "LA GIOCONDA"

Big Audience Turns Out to Witness First Production in Costly Building, Which Marks Era in Music.

## SUCCESS ASSURED

The new \$1,300,000 Boston opera house was dedicated and opened to the public Monday evening with the performance of Ponchielli's Italian opera, "La Gioconda."

More than 2700 persons composed the first audience. The cast was as follows: La Gioconda, Lillian Nordica; Laura, Louise Homer; La Cieca, Anna Melitschek; Enzo, Florencio Constantino; Barnaba, George Baklanoff; Alvisio, Gino Nivette; Zuanne, Attilio Pulcini; Isepo, C. Stropesco; grand corps de ballet, Delfino Menotti had charge of the production on the stage and Arnaldo Conti directed the music.

The presentation of the program was not only declared a success by the critics, but the new home of opera in Boston was also said to be almost perfect, acoustically speaking.

Initial Opera Production  
as Monitor Critic Saw It

Promptly at 7:45 o'clock Mr. Conti took his place at the conductor's desk and the orchestra began playing the overture to "La Gioconda" to only half a houseful of people. Where was the great audience that was expected to assist at the opening night of the opera? Not assembled yet. When the curtain rose on the thronging dual square of Venice it seemed as though the chorus were having a dress rehearsal, so few persons were present to hear them. As the first act

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FT. ANDREWS CHIEF  
OFFICER PROMOTED  
TO SOUTHERN POST

Maj. Henry C. Davis, for the past three years commanding Ft. Andrews, Boston harbor, near the end of this month goes to Ft. Washington, Md., to assume command of the artillery district of the Potomac. The promotion is said to be the result of assistance rendered Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, in forming plans to make Ft. Andrews the artillery headquarters of the Boston district.

Maj. Thomas Ridgway of Ft. Monroe, Va., is to be the new commanding officer at Ft. Andrews. He will join on the expiration of a short leave.

Other changes in the coast artillery commissioned personnel have been made by General Murray in the service. First Lieut. Allen Kimberly, ninth company, C. A., Ft. Warren, goes to Alcatraz island, Cal., for duty. First Lieut. Paul J. Horton, who is on leave from his Pacific station, will not return there. On Nov. 15 he takes Lieutenant Kimberly's post at Ft. Warren.

The ninth company, C. A., receives a new second lieutenant, Virginius E. Clark, who has just been commissioned.

Maj. Elisia S. Benton goes to his home from the Presidio of San Francisco to await retirement. For a number of years he was on duty in the Boston forts.

SALEM CAMPAIGN  
AGAINST LICENSE

SALEM, Mass.—The No-License League has organized for the campaign of 1909 and has selected Mathias J. O'Keefe as chairman, in place of Robert E. Hill, who declined to serve longer. Henry P. Cogswell has been re-elected secretary. The league plans to have street meetings during the last week of the campaign and enlist prominent speakers. Sunday evening meetings will be held from now to the day of election.

Salem went license last year by a large majority, after three years of no license, during which the law had not been enforced. This year with Lynn no-license Lynn people by the hundreds have visited the city on trains and cars evenings.

GALE DRIVES TWO  
VESSELS ASHORE

SANDWICH, Mass.—Two vessels, a schooner and a barge, while unloading stone for the Cape Cod canal near the breakwater today, were blown on a bar by a 50-mile gale. The seas are breaking over both craft. A call has been sent for the United States revenue cutter Gresham and tugs at Provincetown to aid the stranded vessels.

Sixteen men were rescued by employees of the Gilbert Transportation Company, which has charge of the work.

SUBURBAN Y. M. C. A.  
APPEAL FOR FUNDS  
MOVING TO SUCCESS

Newton Needs Only \$34,000 to Complete Amount, While Chelsea and Quincy Are Both Climbing Steadily.

## END CONTESTS SOON

The three suburban Y. M. C. A. building fund campaigns are now well on the way to success, the campaign clock in Newton registering \$116,843 this morning, the one in Chelsea \$22,284 and the one in Quincy \$16,485.

The canvassers in the Newton Y. M. C. A. new building fund campaign find their number augmented today by an energetic committee of 50 boys under the leadership of Carlton L. Ellison, which begins this morning its work of raising \$3000 in two days.

With great enthusiasm and continuous cheering the committeemen conducting the canvass for the Newton Y. M. C. A. building listened to the reading of the daily reports Monday evening, the very creditable sum of \$18,146 having been secured during the day. Of this sum the citizens' committee gathered \$5865 and the business men's committee \$12,281.

The following amounts were reported by the teams of the Newton business men's committee through their captains:

No. 1—S. A. Conover	\$814
No. 2—E. O. Childs, Jr.	341
No. 3—William J. Follett	6006
No. 4—S. M. Sawyer	206
No. 5—F. W. Gane	979
No. 6—C. A. Haskell	1392
No. 7—F. S. Retan	282
No. 8—J. A. Gardner	716
No. 9—Arnold Scott	709
No. 10—S. H. Greene	1116

The report of William J. Follett, captain of team 3, was most interesting and showed the conscientious work of the members of the committee are doing.

C. S. Ward, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who is conducting the

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

Chairman of Committee  
Of One Hundred Aiding the  
New Y. M. C. A. Fund

FRANK A. DAY.

Boston banker who is helping in the canvass to raise \$150,000 for new building.

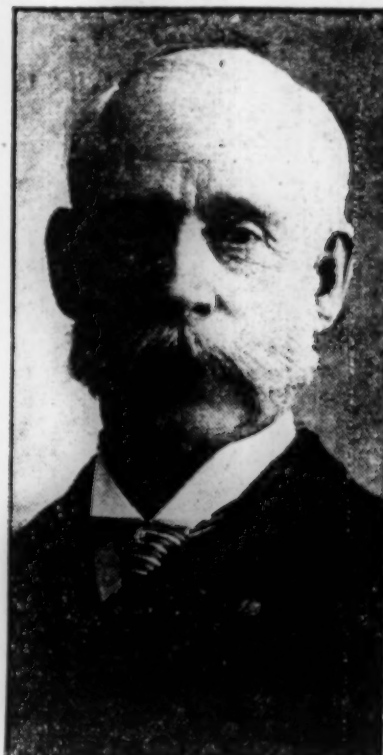
GOMPERS APPEAL  
DECIDED BY UNION

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the convention today recommended that an appeal be taken to the United States supreme court from the jail sentence imposed on President Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison for contempt in the Ruck's Store and Range Company boycott case.

The report as adopted recommends an appeal from the decision in both original injunctions, as well as in the contempt cases growing out of it. It denounces the injunction as an unwarranted extension of the rights of the courts. The liberties of the citizen should not be committed to the keeping of any one man regardless of whom he may be, or what position he holds," says the report, declaring "government by injunction" as dangerous for employer and employee.

PRESIDENT TAFT  
CABLES TO KING

WASHINGTON.—President Taft sent to King Edward today the following message of congratulation on his birthday: "I warmly congratulate your majesty on your happy completion of another year, and wish for you all happiness in long years to come."

DELEGATION TO UNVEIL HEROIC  
SHAFT LEAVES BOSTON TONIGHT

DAVID T. REMINGTON.

Sergeant-at-arms at Massachusetts State House, who has charge of Baton Rouge trip.

An official delegation from the Massachusetts state government, headed by Gov. Eben S. Draper, will leave Boston tonight for Baton Rouge, La., to unveil in that city a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the army and navy from Massachusetts who fell in battle during service with the department of the Gulf in the civil war.

The commission which was appointed by the Legislature and which has had charge of the monument recently sent to the South from Massachusetts and now ready to be dedicated consists of Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Col. Eben P. Standwood and David T. Remington, sergeant-at-arms at the State House.

The party, which includes the official delegation and many who are accompanying them at their own expense, will arrive in Washington early Wednesday, and after a drive about the city will leave for Mobile, which will also be toured. Baton Rouge will be reached Sunday, Nov. 14, by way of New Orleans, and the unveiling exercises will take place Monday, Nov. 15.

The official delegation includes the following: Gov. Eben S. Draper, Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, Maj. Philip S. Sears, Councilor Samuel Cole, Councilor Walter S. Glidden, Senator Allen T. Treadway,

REPUBLICANS PLAN REFUSAL  
TO INDORSE MAYOR HIBBARD

A severe jolt awaits the candidacy of Mayor George A. Hibbard in the near future, it is said today by politicians who apparently know the intentions of influential Republican politicians.

The Republican city committee is to hold a meeting at the Bellevue hotel Wednesday evening, when that body, it is said today, will vote not to indorse Mayor Hibbard.

According to the present lineup, 18 of the 25 members of the committee will vote against Mr. Hibbard on a motion not to indorse him, which is scheduled to be made by ex-Senator Frank Seider, lieut. of ward 22, who himself is a candidate for mayor.

According to Mr. Seider, he has no great desire for the position himself, but he is out to defeat the present mayor and he stands ready to pull out of the contest as soon as a candidate appears whom he believes is competent to carry the day against Mayor Hibbard and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mayor Hibbard's supporters today declared that the failure to receive the indorsement of the Republican city committee would in no way influence his

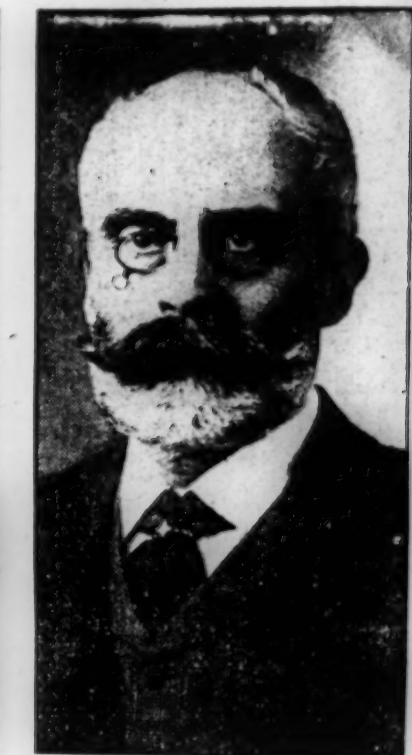
BOSTON & MAINE  
MEETING TODAY

The directors of the Boston & Maine railroad are in session in Boston today to elect a president of the road. The meeting was in progress at the office of President Lucius Tuttle at the North station at 2 p. m. and it was said that no information regarding it would be given out until its close, the time of which could not then be told. At 3 p. m. it was declared that only routine business had been transacted and that another meeting would be held later in the month.

President Tuttle was in the meeting, and so was his secretary, E. Albert Ryder, who is one of the new directors. It is commonly expected that President Tuttle will be re-elected as the executive head of the railroad.

## STRANG MAKES NEW RECORD.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Lewis Strang in a Fiat registering 200-horsepower made a mile over the automobile speedway today in the remarkably fast time of 37.7, lowering the record of 43 seconds made by Barney Oldfield at Indianapolis. The other driver, "hopeless" of equaling Strang's record, withdrew.



GEN. CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the commission on monument to the Massachusetts soldiers at Baton Rouge, La.

Speaker Joseph Walker, Henry D. Coolidge, clerk of the Senate, and James W. Kimball, clerk of the House of Representatives; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Col. Eben P. Standwood, David T. Remington, Senator William Tuttle, Senator Joseph H. Hibbard, Senator Lewis Burnham, Representatives Charles T. Holt, Arthur P. Chase, William S. Moore, Charles F. McCarthy, Daniel E. Denny, James Oliver, George E. Lovett, William F. Learned, and Miss Lena M. Remington, who has been asked by the Governor to unveil the monument.

The party which will accompany the delegation includes Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. F. Farnham Adams, Mrs. Ethel M. Burgess, Robert Butterworth, Mrs. William H. Brigham, George M. Burnham, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Chester Butterworth, Miss Elsie O. Byron, George E. Marsh, Mrs. Rebecca F. Nichols, Mrs. Daniel E. Denny, Benjamin H. Hastings, Kelton B. Miller, Mrs. William S. Moore, Richard J. Nichols, Miss Nellie C. Pierce, George A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Sias, Mrs. Charles H. Taylor, Dr. Melville E. Webb, Gen. Jophannus H. Whitney, Miss Sarah T. Pierce, F. H. Smith, David Walker, Col. Thomas Talbot, Talbot Aldrich, Lieut. Freeman Hineckley, James N. Hamewell, Mrs. William Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gleason, John Edgell and Lucian A. Lenthe.

BOSTON'S BEAUTIFUL  
FINE ARTS MUSEUM  
OFFICIALLY OPENED

Conference of Officers and Reception Dedicates Great Marble Palace Near the New Opera House.

## NOTABLE GUEST LIST

Visiting Experts Are Enthusiastic at the Completeness, System and Splendor of the Building.

A conference of museum officers from different parts of the United States, which was held this morning in the trustees' room of the new Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue, and the first reception this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock, mark the official opening of the new building. Other notable social events will follow.

The guests at the reception this afternoon include the annual subscribers to the museum, donors and members of the state and city government and their families.

Those present at this morning's conference were Dr. Edward Robinson, Bryson Burroughs, H. W. Kent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Franklin W. Hooper, Frederick A. Lucas and Dr. William H. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences; J. H. Gest of the Cincinnati Museums Association; John W. Beatty of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Dr. Daniel Merriman and Philip Genter of the Worcester Art Museum; Halsey C. Ives of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts; A. H. Griffith of the Detroit Museum of Art; Arthur Fairbanks, director of the new museum; Gardiner M. Lane, president of the board of trustees; Dr. Denman W. Ross and A. Shuman, trustees; and members of the staff of the museum.

Director Fairbanks welcomed the guests to the new building and spoke briefly of the principles of arrangements, viz., segregation of departments, division of collections for the student and arrangements in each department by historical periods rather than by the material and technique of the objects displayed.

Frederick A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences, then discussed the relation between an art museum and a technical museum, drawing some interesting conclusions as to the lessons the former might learn from the latter.

Franklin W. Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute, spoke of the relation of museums to the city. He advocated the New York principle, that the city furnish buildings for the collections bought by private individuals, on the ground that museums performed an important educational function.

H. W. Kent, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, discussing the cooperation of a museum of fine arts with the schools, said: "It is necessary that the public should be educated to the habit of museum-going and to a vital use of the museum. The surest means of accomplishing this end is through the children of the public schools, and this requires the recognition of the importance of museum study by boards of education and by teachers and the place for it in the regular curriculum."

John W. Beatty, art director of the Carnegie Institute, told of the 12 international exhibitions there, and of their influence on American art.

A. H. Griffith of Detroit spoke of the work a museum should do in educating the masses. Mr. Griffith's own work has been so splendidly effective in his own city that it lent emphasis to all he said. The last paper, by Dr. W. H. Goodyear, curator of fine arts at the Brooklyn Institute, was a tribute to the work done by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston.

The visitors were given a luncheon by the trustees in the museum at 12:30 p. m.

Officials invited to the reception are as follows:

Officers and faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Boston University, Tufts College.

Massachusetts General Hospital state trustees, Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Charles P. Greenough, Henry S. Howe, Henry S. Hunnewell, David P. Kimball.

State board of charities, Leontine Lincoln, chairman, Lahan Pratt, Miss Frances Greeley Curtis, Charles H. Adams, David F. Tilley, Charles R. Johnson, Abraham C. Ratschsky, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Thomas Downey.

State Government—Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Secretary of State William M. Olin, Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin, Auditor Henry E. Turner, Attorney-General Dana Malone.

Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, Col. William C. Capelle, Maj. Ira Vaughan, Maj. Philip S. Sears, Maj. Talbot Aldrich, Maj. Guy Murchie, Capt. Charles H. Rollins, Capt. John Nicholson, Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, Capt. William G. Pond, Capt. Edward L. Logan, Capt. John A. L. Blake, of Governor's staff.

Councillors—Charles O. Brightman, Albin F. Bemis, Edward P. Barry, Walter

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## PRINCETON HOPES TO GIVE YALE HARD BATTLE SATURDAY

Reorganized Team Shows Great Improvement and Has Dashing Spirit—Ends Better Than Expected.

### STRONG AT KICKING

PRINCETON, N. J. This, the last week of football practice for the year, is expected to be the best yet held in all departments. Helped by the cheering of the entire college, the men are outplaying themselves in their daily work against the scrub team. Their defensive playing is being built up particularly, the ball being given to the scrubs on the varsities 10-yard line with orders to push it over. The varsity line is stiffening up like a stone wall and is following the ball better than before. The work is very encouraging and every one is gaining confidence in the team. If all of the star men are in shape to play they will make things interesting for Yale Saturday.

The work of the ends has been particularly good, but it is still hard to decide who will open the final game in those positions. Welsh and Ballin, judging from their work in the Dartmouth game, are the men for the positions. They were down well on every punt, but are still weak at handling the forward pass.

The unexpected change in the line whereby McCormick was put in at guard in Woehr's place, and McGreer in at tackle in McCowan's place, worked well. McCowan is considered by most of the students the strongest line man in college and his removal came as a surprise. But the two new men filled their positions well. McCormick played especially valuable as a punter. He is the best kicker on the squad, and being too slow for a backfield position was suddenly shifted to the line. He played tackle on the freshman team last year.

Cunningham, lead and Hart are now the first string of backs. Cunningham saved the game against Dartmouth by kicking two field goals in the first half. He has kicked six field goals this year. Although in many ways a disappointment, the Dartmouth game showed that the team is steadily improving and has not reached its best condition. The men should be in the best possible shape for Yale and make things interesting at New Haven. They tried very few trick plays and could not work the forward pass, but the line broke through in great shape and often spoiled plays before they were started. Hart was a tower of strength in the second line of defense and was never passed.

The spirit of hard work is strong and every one is doing his utmost to get in the best shape possible. Big William Edwards comes down from New York and keeps the enthusiasm at a fever heat. He drives the team harder than at any time this year, and makes the practice games interesting to all the student body who daily march to the field and stand out on the side lines cheering the men. This letting the students on the side lines is a scheme of his own invention and proved very successful at keeping the players on the jump. Edwards will speak at one of the mass meetings to be held this week, and can always arouse more enthusiasm than any other alumnus.

It is expected that secret signal drill will be the chief element of the practice this week. All the men will be kept in the best of condition. The team leaves tomorrow for New Haven and will put in their final work before the big game there. Almost the entire student body will follow them on Saturday morning, and with songs and cheers will do their part to cheer them on to victory.

## HARVARD CREW WORK CHANGED

Crew Wray of the Harvard varsity crew squad has changed his usual system of fall work from that of the last few years. In the first place, from lack of support, there will be no graded crew rowing or racing; and, in the second, fall work for the freshmen, in preparation for the regular spring practice, has been taken up for the first time in many years. In response to the call for freshman candidates last week, enough men came out to form two crews, and Monday three freshman eights were on the river.

Work will go on for about two weeks, under the general charge of E. C. Bacon, '10, and coaches Stevenson and Brown. The orders of the crews, which change almost daily, as new men are found and moved up, are as follows:

Crew A—Stroke, Nelson; 7, Moffat; 8, Stratton; 9, Talbot; 4, Luciani; 3, Handy; 2, de Lotz; bow, Eager; coxswain, Brownlee.

Crew B—Stroke, MacVough; 7, Morgan; 6, Henderson; 5, Youngman; 4, Sullivan; 3, Locke; 2, Day; bow, Peterson; coxswain, Ables.

Crew C—Stroke, Taggart; 7, Marlow; 6, Vickers; 5, Harrington; 4, Ford; 3, Sargent; 2, Danner; bow, Webb; coxswain, Wellman.

**MAKES NEW AUTO RECORD.**  
LONDON—August E. Hemery, the French automobilist, made a new record at the Brookland track Monday for a half-mile, flying start, driving at the rate of 127 miles an hour, and for the kilometer, flying start, running at the rate of 126 miles an hour.

## HARVARD HOLDS LIGHT PRACTISE

Houston, L. Smith and Corbett the Only First String Men Who Do Any Actual Work.

The Harvard varsity football team had a very light practice Monday with only two of the regulars going through the light signal drill. Houston and L. Smith were the two who went through the regular secret practice session. All the others were given a day's rest, the coaches deeming a rest a necessity in view of the hard work which will follow in preparation for the Dartmouth game Saturday. Hooper will not take part in any of the hard work this week, as he is not in condition. It is improbable that he will be in condition for the Dartmouth game, but it is hoped that he will be able to substitute McKay against Yale, if necessary. P. D. Smith will also be given a layoff for several days.

The improvement several of the substitutes have made may rob some of the regulars of their former positions, notably L. Smith, who is very likely to supplant G. G. Brown at right end, and L. Withington is practically a surety at left guard. West, who held that position early in the season, will be regarded as a substitute, rather than depended upon as a regular, because of the uncertainty of his being able to last through a game. Dunlap, too, will be a substitute on the same account. Fisher being a certainty in the other guard position.

As soon as P. D. Smith returns to the game the regular backfield trio will be intact. Corbett appeared on the field Monday and went through the signal drill. He will undoubtedly figure in the regular work from now on.

McKay, the big tackle, was given a long run as a preliminary to the hard work which will follow.

Near the end of the practice the second team went through different new formations which will be tried out against the varsity. Open plays will figure in the attack as well as line plunges. Since the second is strong, the use of new plays against the first team in the scrimmage today may result in scoring. The line-up:

Varsity—Houston, L.; West, Bush, L.; Blodgett, L.; Foster, C.; Shaw, E. G.; Dunlap, L.; L. Smith, Rogers, Harrington, F.; Wigglesworth, G.; Corbett, L. B.; Frothingham, R. B.; Morrison, F. B.

The work today, tomorrow and Thursday will be hard, and that of the following week light. That afternoon a hard scrimmage will take place, and the hard work will continue until Friday. During the week preceding the Yale game, all the practice sessions will be comparatively light.

## CORNELL ENTERS HOCKEY LEAGUE

NEW YORK—The Intercollegiate hockey league held an important meeting at the St. Nicholas rink Monday night. Cornell was admitted to membership after her application had been under consideration for several years, but owing to the impossibility hitherto of arranging a 16-game schedule, it was impracticable to act on it.

The following schedule of games to be played this winter was agreed on:

Jan. 6—Princeton vs. Columbia at New York.

Jan. 8—Cornell vs. Harvard at New York.

Jan. 12—Columbia vs. Harvard at Cambridge.

Jan. 12—Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Boston.

Jan. 15—Princeton vs. Harvard at New York.

Jan. 20—Dartmouth vs. Columbia at Boston.

Jan. 22—Princeton vs. Cornell at New York.

Jan. 22—Dartmouth vs. Yale at Boston.

Jan. 26—Yale vs. Princeton at New York.

Feb. 3—Yale vs. Cornell at New York.

Feb. 10—Yale vs. Columbia at New York.

Feb. 12—Dartmouth vs. Harvard at Boston.

Feb. 19—Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.

Feb. 19—Yale vs. Harvard at Boston.

## PRINCETON HAS LONG PRACTISE

PRINCETON—Only three of the Princeton team regular players were in the scrimmage Monday, and on that account the long practice did not do the squad much good. Read, who left Saturday's game in the first half, McGowan, who was not put in at all, and McCormick, were the only ones who did any hard work, although everybody had on suits and took part in the signal drill.

The practice was entirely secret until a large parade of undergraduates arrived and was admitted. The signal drill continued for a while and the subs lined up against a team of scrubs and freshmen. The former pushed Dawson through for two touchdowns and they were made possible principally by his individual line plunging. Read and Garrett were his side partners, and after hard and woody work of all four was steady, but not spectacular. Gill and Grainger played the ends in about the same fashion. Woodie's punting was not regular and steady and this makes Saturday's line-up more uncertain than ever. If he can be used to punt, McCormick's value will be lessened and Buckingham will have all the more show to be the right guard.

The coaches seemed to be taking the opportunity while the varsity was resting Monday of looking for good substitute material, but they still have to decide definitely who the first string will be, for it is unlikely that Saturday's combination will be kept intact. As was the case two years ago, it will probably be the morning of the game before it will be known finally who will be first sent in to oppose Yale.

## ATLANTA EVENTS COVER FIVE DAYS

Thirty-Two Races on New Automobile Track in Open Meet with Great Crowds Attending.

ATLANTA, Ga.—It will be a great surprise if American automobile track records are not broken in the five days' racing which began today on the magnificent new Atlanta automobile speedway.

Robertson, Strang, Christie, Chevrolet and other drivers who are familiar with motor speedways throughout the world declared that the Atlanta track seems to offer an unusual opportunity to break previous records. Louis Strang has driven his 200-horse-power Fiat four miles in 3m. 11 2-5s, the second lap being on three cylinders.

There were six events today, the greatest interest centering in the mile trial, which brought out the high power machines, and the 200-mile stock class race for cars of a piston displacement of 301 to 405 cubic inches.

Entries and drivers in the 200-mile race are as follows:

Renault, Basle; Chalmers-Detroit; Lorraine; Ranier; Dismore; Chalmers-Detroit; Matson; Marmon; Stillman; Buick; Chevrolet.

Event 1—One mile time trials, free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 2—Ten mile stock classes, 161 to 230 cubic inches, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 3—Ten mile stock classes, 231 to 300 cubic inches, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 4—Ten mile stock classes, 301 to 405 cubic inches, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 5—Two hundred miles stock classes, 301 to 405 cubic inches, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 6—Two hundred miles stock classes, 406 to 500 cubic inches, first prize, cup; second prize, cup.

Event 7—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 8—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 9—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 10—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 11—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 12—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 13—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 14—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 15—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 16—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 17—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 18—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. Event 19—Twenty miles free for all, first prize, cup; second prize, cup. 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## CASTS BRIGHT LIGHT ON DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA COAL CASES

(Continued from Page One.)

lands which I believe the land office may in the near future grant to fraudulent claimants. The hope that my statement will help to arouse public sentiment, and that this danger to the national resources may be averted, is what actuates me. This statement will simply give facts and leave to the judgment of those who read whether or not the land office has been zealous in the public service.

"The coal lands of Alaska owned by the government amount to over 100,000 acres. They are the future coal supply of the nation, of almost incalculable value. Possession of them by private individuals means great wealth—a monopoly of them would be a national menace.

"On Nov. 12, 1909, President Roosevelt withdrew all lands in Alaska from public entry; but previous to that time there were about 900 claims filed, covering about 100,000 acres (nearly the whole of the coal fields). Of these 900 claims to Alaska coal lands—among them the so-called Cunningham group—the majority are fraudulent.

"As to the action of the land office on these claims, I assert that the land office ordered the Cunningham claims to patent without due investigation when Commissioner Ballinger knew they were under suspicion; that while in office Commissioner Ballinger urged Congress to pass a law which would validate fraudulent Alaska claims; that shortly after resigning from office he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska claims; that soon after he became secretary of the interior his office rendered a decision which would have validated all fraudulent Alaska claims. A reversal of that decision on every point was obtained from Attorney-General Wickersham. Had it not been for Mr. Wickersham's decision every fraudulent Alaska claim would have gone to patent.

"I assert that in the spring of 1909 the land office urged me to an early trial of these cases before the investigation was finished, and when Secretary Ballinger, as the President has stated, knew that the Cunningham claims were invalid. When I appealed to Secretary Ballinger for postponement, he referred me to his subordinates. The department of agriculture intervened. I was superseded in the charge of the cases, and the man who superseded me endorsed my recommendations, and the postponement was granted. Immediately thereafter I made my report on the Cunningham cases to President Taft, and was dismissed from the service for insubordination.

"My first connection with these cases was when in the fall of 1907 I discovered in Seattle, while investigating other matters, that some or all of the coal claims were not bona fide. My report of this matter to Mr. Ballinger stated that one claimant had refused me an affidavit on the ground that Mr. Ballinger himself had told some of the claimants to make no statement until the charges were made, in order that they might know what they had to meet, but that I could not believe this statement. Mr. Ballinger never commented to me on this phase of my report.

"On Jan. 15, 1908, Cunningham, agent for the claimants, wrote a letter to the Bureau land office, in which he said: 'The commissioner [Mr. Ballinger] has furnished us with copies of all the correspondence and telegrams relating to our entries between the various special agents and also with your office. Up to date everything seems to have been approved by each department chief, so now our only delay will be occasioned through failure to receive patents according to Judge Ballinger's advice.'

"If the Cunningham claims had then gone to patent, 30,000 acres of coal land, containing, according to Mr. Cunningham's expert, 91,000,000 tons of coal, would have gone to the Cunningham group without adequate investigation of title. When the Cunningham claims were ordered to patent, Mr. Ballinger and his assistants must have known, from the report of Special Agent Jones and myself, the suspicious character of these claims.

Mr. Glavis explains how he protested, and how, when he was detailed to investigate the cases, he was hampered by information obtained from the land office by the claimants.

At one time while taking Cunningham's affidavits, Mr. Glavis says, 'Gov. Miles C. Moore of Washington, one of the Cunningham claimants, came in and stated that he had a recent interview with Mr. Ballinger, and that Mr. Ballinger would have patented the Cunningham claims but for my protest. This was announced by him in Cunningham's presence, came near preventing my getting the affidavit.'

Further on he says: 'The giving out of such information was contrary to express regulations of the interior department.'

Speaking of the time Mr. Ballinger was appearing before the House committee on public lands in favor of the Cale bill, which, in part, 'provides for a consolidation of existing entries and does not call for the proof of good faith of the original entry or location,' Mr. Glavis says that Mr. Ballinger 'was urging a change in the law by which fraudulent entries would be made valid.'

Coming to the time, after Mr. Ballinger had been appointed, of the decision against his work on the Alaska coal cases by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank Pierce, and the consequent overturning of them by Attorney-General Wickersham, Mr. Glavis writes: 'I was then in a very difficult position. I knew what the law was, and my su-

periors were against me. If I accepted their ruling 100,000 acres of Alaska coal lands were slipping from the United States with no hope of recovery—and were going to claimants many of whom were fraudulent. The chance for the wise regulation of Alaska coal lands urged by President Roosevelt would be gone.

"Without consulting with my superiors I went to Attorney-General Wickersham and stated the matter to him. I understand that he asked Mr. Ballinger to refer the matter to him. Mr. Ballinger requested me to withdraw my report, which showed that if the Pierce decision was correct the government had no ground to object to any of the Alaska claims. I withdrew that report.

"Ten days later the attorney-general delivered an opinion on the question—it is long, and I shall not quote it. Suffice it to say it overruled the Pierce decision on every point, upheld my contention, and saved the Alaska coal cases.

Relative to the action of the interior department in setting a trial of the cases without the field examination that he had demanded and his ultimate recourse to the department of agriculture, he says:

"At that time I felt very despondent about the outcome of these cases. My conversation with Secretary Ballinger, the fact that Mr. Dennett was to be the judge in the case, and the difficulties I had had with the land office in my preparation of the cases, led me, without consulting my superiors, to appeal to the department of agriculture to intervene. This it did, and requested an adjournment until a field examination could be made.

"On July 17, 1909, Mr. Sheridan superseded me in charge of the Alaska land cases, and within four days after reaching Seattle reported, concurring in my recommendations and suggesting that the cases be postponed to allow the field examination to be made.

In conclusion he says: 'It was at this time that I laid the facts in my possession regarding the Cunningham cases before the President. The President has chosen to treat my report as a charge of criminality. I made no such charge, nor do I make it now. The President's letter is a defense of Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Dennett from charges not made in my report to him. I was not investigating either Mr. Ballinger or Mr. Dennett, but the Alaska coal cases. Because I knew that these were to come before Mr. Dennett and that there was no appeal from his decision save to Secretary Ballinger, because Secretary Ballinger had stated he would not act in these cases and because the next ranking officer of the department was Assistant Secretary Pierce, who had signed the decision which Mr. Wickersham had overruled, I believed the President has seen in this nothing but overzeal and insubordination on my part, and an opportunity to praise the secretary of the interior. I have not been informed what answer the department of the interior has made to my statement, but the public will judge whether I am right in thinking the Alaska coal claims are still in danger.'

### Secretary Issues a Denial of Charges by Mr. Glavis

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger this afternoon made a statement to the United Press regarding the article by L. R. Glavis entitled 'The Whitewashing of Ballinger,' to be published in this week's issue of Collier's, giving emphatic denial to the charges, in which he says:

"My attention has been directed to the text of an article purporting to have been written by L. R. Glavis, which is to appear in Collier's Weekly and advance copies of which have been furnished by that weekly to the press.

"The Glavis story is . . . utterly unwarranted in view of the facts easily obtained by anybody who wants them.

"It is not surprising that a publication which could, in pursuit of this same propaganda, recklessly, under date of Oct. 30, reproduce a view appearing in a familiar railroad folder of the Grand river canyon in Colorado, as a picture of an available power site which was in danger of unlawful acquisition on the South Platte river, 200 miles away, and across the continental divide, should be willing, without the slightest effort to ascertain the real facts, to give wings to a story which had heretofore been submitted to so great and just a man as the President of the United States, who, after a most careful consideration thereof, in which he had before him the entire files of the general land office and of the secretary of the interior, relating to each and every one of the matters presented, pronounced the same disingenuous and without justification.

"The statement of Mr. Glavis has gained nothing either as to its veracity or justification in the interval since its presentation to the President, and in view of the complete vindication by the President of myself and the other officers of the department concerned, I will make no further statement at present."

### TESTS FINISHED BY NORTH DAKOTA

QUINCY, Mass.—The dreadnought battleship North Dakota has successfully completed her record 24-hour test run at 19 knots speed is expected here today from President Roads. The final touches will be given her at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company yards preparatory to her acceptance by the government.

TEXAS OIL TANKS BURN. BEAUMONT, Tex.—The Gulf Refining Company's 55,000 barrel tank of naphtha at Port Arthur and the oil tanks of the Texas Company near here holding about 300,000 barrels of crude oil, caught fire Monday night. The total loss will reach half a million dollars. Employees threw up embankments to prevent the flaming oil from spreading.

## LEAGUE ADVOCATES ADVICE ON WAY TO USE PARKMAN FUND

The Metropolitan Improvement Association Sends a Communication to Mayor Hibbard on the Subject.

### CARE FOR COMMON

The Metropolitan Improvement League sent a communication today to Mayor George A. Hibbard containing resolutions on the disposition of the income from the Parkman fund to the effect that, in the opinion of the league, it is of the highest importance, preliminary to the framing of a program for the utilization of the income from the Parkman fund for the purposes for which it was bequeathed to the city, that the question should be carefully studied by a competent body of citizens, including such officials of the city as may be more immediately concerned, aided by expert advice, with a view to arriving at a knowledge of what may best be done toward maintaining and improving the Common and the public parks according to the spirit of the bequest, with a view to the adoption of a consistent policy that may cover a period of some years.

The league also recommends that prior to the formulation of such a policy the amount from the income now available be utilized for the support of the Common by the enrichment of the soil and the proper care of the trees and paths, and that the money now available be devoted to the preservation of the architectural character of the Common to the end that its monuments, fountains, gateways and fences may be brought into fitting relation to one another and to the historic character of this the first great public open space of Boston.

## SUBURBAN Y. M. C. A. APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(Continued from Page One.)

campaign in Newton, said that he shortened the campaign from 10 to 6 days because in Newton he has found extraordinary enthusiasm and ability. With these qualities, he said, it matters little whether a city contains many wealthy citizens or not—the desired sum is sure to be raised.

Charles E. Riley, . . . \$250  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, . . . 1,000  
Charles I. Travell, . . . 1,000  
William E. Jones, . . . 250  
Charles W. Emerson, . . . 250  
Lewis H. Josselyn, . . . 250  
E. W. Converse, . . . 250  
Charles S. Davidson, . . . 250  
Mrs. Helen Fay Montanari, Turin, Italy, . . . 250  
Frederic, in memory of J. Howard Nichols, . . . 250  
G. Fred Simpson, . . . 250  
Josiah E. Bacon, . . . 250

Today the Rev. H. Grant Person, pastor of Eliot church, will address the students of Allen school at West Newton in the interest of the campaign.

One third of the \$60,000 wanted by the Chelsea Y. M. C. A. to complete its new building has been secured, and the minute hand of the campaign clock in Bellingham square now points to \$22,248.

At the supper served at 6:30 Monday night reports made by the team captains, citizen committee and a friend from Newton showed that during the day \$8706 had been collected.

The citizens committee, of which ex-Alderman A. C. Stone is chairman, raised \$1500, and \$500 was contributed by Frank A. Day, chairman of the citizens committee of Newton, where a similar campaign is in progress.

Mr. Day sent his greetings to the Chelsea Y. M. C. A., and enclosed was the pledge for \$500. His name was cheered for several minutes.

The Y. M. C. A. fund in Quincy totals this morning \$16,385, the subscriptions reported Monday having been \$2442.

Theophilus King's citizens committee collected \$1095 Monday, the business men's committee \$1322 and the young men's committee \$115.

To make plans for the "clock week" to raise \$100,000 for the new Y. M. C. A. building in Beverly, a meeting of the Taft League will be held in Grand Army hall tonight. The league has more than 800 members, and the first member was President Taft, who headed the fund with \$100. Mayor Charles H. Frost, Leland H. Cole, the Rev. T. P. Essenden, Charles O. Frost and Charles B. Brown will be the speakers.

### REPUBLICANS WIN ON VOTE RECOUNT

The election commissioners met in Faneuil hall Monday and conducted a recount by which the Republicans gained a representative in Dr. Seth F. Arnold, candidate for the House from ward 12, over the Democratic man, Alexander Tolland, who was declared elected by the hurried count on election night.

The recount included the vote for representatives in wards 6, 12, 14, 22 and 25, and the only change was in ward 12.

REPORTS ABYSSINIAN BATTLE. COLOGNE, Ger.—The Cologne Gazette today prints the details of a battle between the forces of Prince Abate and Prince Abrah, minor Abyssinian rulers, in which over 3000 were slain in 75 hours of fighting. The force of Abate was victorious and Abrah was captured.

## POINTS OF MESSAGE GIVEN IN FORECAST

WASHINGTON.—President Taft will complete his first long tour of the United States as President tomorrow. He is satisfied with the results of his trip. He has come into contact with the people of the middle and far West and has been able to present his views to the people. As a result his annual message to Congress can be safely forecast.

Mr. Taft is satisfied with the tariff situation. The present bill will remain as it is during his term of office at least, no matter what the western members of his own party or the Democrats may think or say. The presidential approval has been put on the Aldrich-Payne measure and it will not be made a problem to further the bill in Congress.

He has mapped out a program of legislation more extensive and ambitious than anything Mr. Roosevelt ever attempted. In fact, it is more than Mr. Roosevelt tried to get in all the time he was President. The chief subjects on which the President will recommend legislation are:

1. Supervision of the issue of stocks and bonds by inter-state corporations.
2. Readjustment of the duties and powers of the inter-state commerce commission.
3. Expansion of the duties of the bureau of corporations.
4. Creation of a new bureau in the department of justice to deal with violations of law by inter-state carriers.
5. Establishment of a so-called "railroad court."
6. Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.
7. Creation of a postal savings bank.
8. Ship subsidies.
9. Amendment of the procedure regarding the granting of injunctions.
10. Conservation of natural resources.

All these are matters that he has touched on in his present trip. There will be no startling innovations. The message will not be a Rooseveltian document, but will incorporate the views which the President has already given utterance to on the stump.

The President is not believed to have been so much impressed by his trip down the Mississippi river that he will champion the waterway from the lakes to the gulf with the vigor its advocates hope for. He still favors a bond issue to meet any necessary expenditures, but the spectacle of many of the steamers going aground on constantly shifting sand banks is expected to cause him to insist on limited expenditures until inventive genius shall devise a way whereby a deep waterway channel, once dug, can be protected.

### TECH ENGINEERS TO HEAR EXPERTS

L. C. Lawton and E. A. Hadley, prominent engineers connected with the work on the abolishing of the Lynn grade crossings, will talk to the members of the Civil Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this evening on the "Abolition of Grade Crossings." Both men have worked on the Somerville and Malden crossings and are well qualified to speak on the subject.

The members will take an excursion to the latter places on Nov. 13 and inspect the work done there.

The members of the British Empire Association will hold their annual dinner this evening at the Tech Union to celebrate King Edward's birthday.

### HUNNEWELL CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual election of the Hunnewell Club of Newton was held Monday evening, the officers chosen being Oliver M. Fisher, president; Henry Tolman, vice-president; S. A. Conover, W. O. Delano, E. P. Brown, R. W. Angier, W. H. Barker, C. C. Smith and F. A. Day, directors; Joseph Smith, J. P. R. Sherman and Howard Norton, auditing committee; and R. W. Angier, T. E. Eustis, F. A. Gay, Augustus Marshall and G. S. Sprague, committee on admission.

Mr. Fisher, the president-elect, who succeeds Samuel H. Usher, is a native of New Hampshire, but has been connected with the shoe interests of Boston and Brockton since 1875.

### EAST PROVIDENCE FIXES A TAX RATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Approximately \$200,000 was appropriated by the taxpayers of East Providence in annual financial town meeting Monday for the running expenses of the town during the coming year. They also fixed the tax rate at \$4.50 on each \$100 of the valuation. This is the same rate as last year.

The total appropriations of \$199,217.27 included \$52,150 for school, \$15,300 for the police department, and \$13,500 for highways. It was voted to appropriate \$1350 or so much as might be necessary for the transportation of pupils to the high school.

### OPPOSE MELROSE PONY EXPRESSES

MELROSE, Mass.—An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at the Melrose city auditorium Monday night before the board of aldermen to protest against the board granting liquor transportation licenses, otherwise known as "pony express licenses."

The matter will be taken under advisement by the board of aldermen.

### Suburban News

#### EVERETT.

Superintendent Henry D. Hervey of the Malden schools addressed the Parents' Association in the high school hall Monday evening on the more specific system of marking for pupils. The association voted to have the officers take up the matter with the school board, with a view to installing the same system here.

The seventh annual banquet of the Mens Fraternity of the First Congregational church will be held this evening.

The young women of Grace Episcopal church are to hold a meeting Wednesday evening at the parish house to discuss the formation of a Girls Friendly Society.

#### MALDEN.

Representative Thomas P. Riley has been selected by the Malden Deliberative Assembly to act as toastmaster at its crow supper to be held in the banquet hall of the Malden Auditorium Dec. 18.

The Hamilton Club will meet this evening in the rooms of the Monday Club.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of the auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. will be held Friday evening.

Edward Tead is to speak at the meeting of the Congregational Ladies Society Wednesday afternoon.

#### REVERE.

The Rev. Philip M. Rhineland, one of the professors of the Cambridge Theological School, will preach at St. Annes Mission Sunday morning, Nov. 14.

The proceeds of the bazaar given by the Ladies Aid Society of the First Baptist church Nov. 9, 10, 11 will be added to the parsonage fund.

It is understood that the Good Government Association is making plans to ask a hearing from the board of control of Chelsea relative to license near the Revere line.

#### DORCHESTER.

John J. Leonard, Jr., the first resident of this district to announce his candidacy for the city council under plan 2, has received the endorsement of the Press Club of Dorchester and the Commercial Club.

Workmen are erecting booths in the Colonial Club which are to be decorated with the colors of eastern universities at the "college fair" Thursday.

#### WALTHAM.

The new fire truck at the Central fire station has been tried out under the supervision of Chief George L. Johnson, and witnessed by Chief Randlett of Newton.

Upon her departure today from the high school, Miss Mary Farmer, teacher of mathematics, was presented with gifts from her pupils. She will teach in New York.

#### HYDE PARK.

The Womans Home Missionary Society of the Baptist church meets in the vestry this afternoon.

Normand Arnold of Boston, formerly a boy soloist of this town, will sing the role of Grenieux in "The Chimes of Normandy" Dec. 29 and 30 in Waverly hall.

#### MEDFORD.

President Seth B. Wetherbee of the board of aldermen has announced that he is a candidate for reelection.

The ladies of the Medford Club have arranged to hold meetings the second Monday evening of each month and have arranged programs and tournaments for the winter season.

#### MELROSE.

At its meeting Monday evening the school committee voted to commence the promotions semi-annually in the first grade only this year.

The southerly wing of the high school building has been completed externally and work is now being rushed on the interior in order that the school may be opened after the Thanksgiving holidays.

#### CHELSEA.

Delegates from the Chelsea Womans Club to the state federation meeting at Brockton this week are Mrs. Augusta N. Dunham, Mrs. Isabelle R. Pierce, Mrs. Susie L. Mudge and Mrs. Helen L. Jewett.

The Womans' Veteran Firemen's Association are to hold their annual ladies' night in G. A. R. hall Nov. 29.

#### ROXBURY.

The annual gentlemen's night of the Highland Club will be held this evening and plans are being made for the ladies' night, Nov. 24.

A bazaar will be held under the auspices of the ladies of the Universalist church, Nov. 16, 17 and 18.

#### WEST ROXBURY.

A meeting of the Bowditch Parents' Association will be held tomorrow afternoon in the Agassiz school.

The Womans Alliance of the Unitarian church will open a Dutch Kernis in the vestry Wednesday.

#### BEVERLY.

Samuel W. Cowgill will be a candidate for the common council from ward 1 at the city election, Dec. 14.

Councilman Phineas W. Cooke has taken out papers for alderman at large.

#### SPECIAL BRAINTREE ELECTION.

BRAINTREE, Mass.—A special election was held at the town hall Monday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. Allen Eage for the offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor and highway surveyor. Col. Allison C. Drinkwater was elected, receiving 485 votes, his opponent, George H. Holbrook, getting 421.

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**STATE ACTUARY RESIGNS BILLET**

Robertson G. Hunter, state actuary, who has devoted his time and energies for two years to further the interests of the savings bank insurance in Massachusetts, has sent in his resignation, to take effect Dec. 1, to Judge W. A. Reed of Brockton, president of the trustees of the general insurance guaranty fund. Mr. Hunter resigns to assume the position of secretary and actuary of the Provident Savings-Life Insurance Company of New York.

**BOOM WORCESTER LAWYER AS JUDGE**

WORCESTER, Mass.—Ernest H. Vaughan, city solicitor of Worcester, is now being boomed for the vacant judgeship on the superior court bench and his name has been mentioned by Gov. Eben S. Draper to a special committee of attorneys in this city who have called on him in the interest of a Worcester man. The committee stated that it did not appear in favor of any man in particular, but that the Worcester county bar felt it had a claim on the vacancy and the committee said they felt a lawyer from the city of Worcester should be named.



## New Boston Opera House Is Dedicated



**EBEN D. JORDAN.**  
Founder of Boston opera and president of the company which dedicated new home Monday night.

(Continued from Page One.)

progressed the boxes and orchestra chairs gradually filled, but it was long before the auditorium began to look like a place where a dedication performance was being given.

Thus, seemingly with every provision made for patrons going to the opera in carriages and automobiles, the special Opera place entrance and the clear approach to it by way of St. Stephen street, did the plans of the traffic regulators go awry.

But within the house all went merrily. Conti led his orchestral and singing forces with perfect mastery of the situation. He has managed in the last few weeks to have his rehearsals in spite of all difficulties, consequently all his work Monday evening went smoothly. And to say that the conductor found smooth sailing is to say that the performance of the opera was successful.

The principal singers, as was to be expected, were at no inconvenience in a work which they have rehearsed little together, because there is a routine of performance in the established operas which all interpreters of leading roles learn when they learn the music.

The chorus showed competence just as far as their training extended. In regard to singing they were successful.

Mr. Russell's chorus have good voices and the Boston audiences can wait a while, it will not be long to wait, until the new singers among them get easy in their costumes and go naturally into their stage groupings. It was a fortunate bit of policy that Mr. Russell last summer foresaw the advantage of importing into his chorus some Italian tenors and basses. There is brilliancy of vocal color in the American contingent; there is animation in the Italian contingent; let the two qualities get well blended—it will not be long before they do—and the Boston chorus will bring distinction to the company.

The working of the stage machinery at the first performance was expeditious and it will doubtless soon be as smooth as in an old theater. The object of the stage director was to have the opera sung within the regulation time limits and he could not afford to have long waits for the sake of scenic niceties.

It is to the great credit of Mr. Russell, Mr. Menotti and Mr. Conti that at the very outset they set a standard of promptness in the opera performances. If those who manage affairs outside the theater doors can do as well as they the new opera will escape the reproach to which, as a permanent institution, it cannot afford to be liable, the reproach of being a time waster.

All the work of the leading singers in "Giacinta" was of a high order. The work of Nordica and of Constantino had that freedom which artists feel when they know they are favorites with their public. Nordica was at times brilliant in her singing of arias, always matchless in her intelligent declamation of recitatives. Constantino's voice had a greater breadth of execution than it had when he appeared in Boston last spring with Tetrazzini; it was less exclusively lyrical than it was then, slightly more inclined to assume a baritone quality; but it had all its former elegance of style and richness of color.

On purely vocal grounds the highest honors of the evening, if any distinction ought to be made, belonged to Madame Homer. She sang with a richness of voice which no exigencies of situation could spoil, and yet she consistently kept her place in the dramatic picture. The impression she made on the audience was favorable, and once or twice came near to arousing enthusiasm.

Nivette and Meitschick will be strong singers for the Boston opera. Nivette is a correct actor, his voice is as full and pleasing and has dramatic warmth. It has sounded with a richer tone quality in other characters than that of Alvis, in which he made his first Boston appearance. He seems to have the power to color his tones to suit the particular role which he happens to sing.

Meitschick's contralto is of a neutral color tone, having a subtle power of dramatic expression which more brilliant voices sometimes lack.

The singer who had aroused the most curiosity was George Baklanoff. Engaged for only a term of six weeks at the Boston opera, he promises to be too valuable to let go within any such short time. He is a heroic baritone and there-

fore is a little out of place in the character of the villainous Barnaba; he is a convincing singer, a graceful stage figure and apparently just the kind of an artist who would please the Boston public.

Baklanoff is a graduate of the law school of St. Petersburg University. He is a native of St. Petersburg, and his voice attracted attention even while he was at school. After graduation he was at once engaged for the Moscow Imperial Opera.

The work of the ballet justified the praise which Mr. Jordan in his speech gave to Madame Muschietto. If the dancers have learned their steps in "Aida" as well as they know them in "Giacinta," the performance of the dance scene in the triumph of Radames Wednesday evening should be brilliant indeed.

Madame Muschietto got up her dancing class less than a year ago and took for her recruits American young women who had no previous training in the ballet. The successful performance of her class in the Dance of the Hours is the most noteworthy achievement which has thus far been made by the Boston opera school.

During the presentation of the first program at the new Boston opera house Monday evening, at the high tide of curtain recalls, flowers and speeches, all the leading singers, the managing director, music director, stage director and the president of the company appeared on the stage. Mr. Russell, the director, made a short speech thanking the audience for their appreciation of the work done. Eben D. Jordan, the builder of the opera house, followed Mr. Russell with these remarks:

"I thank the audience on behalf of the Boston Opera Company for this wonderful appreciation of the opera and the performers. It is worth the trouble and toil which the director and the members of the company have expended. It repays me for my part in Boston's opera house. This is a wonderful sight; to look over this great audience, and this will probably be a memorable occasion to all of us.

"We all owe thanks to Director Russell for his efforts in building up a company. I never realized what a great task it was, I doubt if I now fully realize. To Mr. Conti, who trained and produced this splendid orchestra, many thanks are due. To Mr. Menotti, who made the production, we cannot be too grateful.

"Mr. Haven, the architect, has done noble work; you will all agree. This great building will be a monument to him. To Frederick S. Converse, who interested the people of Boston in the undertaking, we are grateful. If it were not for him we might not have had a Boston Opera.

"To Mme. Muschietto, who trained the superb ballet, we are very thankful.

"I thank you for your kind greeting to me; I have worked hard in this undertaking; at times it looked as though we might not have an opera after all, but we won through.

"I ask you to remember that this is a first performance. Do not criticize us too harshly. There have been insufficient rehearsals and not enough time for anything. We shall not stand still, but improve and later we shall ask your most serious criticism.

"I know that the cause of music in Boston is dear to you, and we shall all work to the end of helping it along."

Gov. Eben S. Draper, when asked how he was impressed by the new opera house, said:

"The opera house is beautiful and the most comfortable I ever sat in. The acoustics, as I judge them from the singing, the playing of the orchestra and the speeches made on the stage, are excellent.

"I feel that the people of Boston and of all New England should be proud of Eben D. Jordan and of those who have worked with him to make the new organization successful. I am glad to see that the public supports it generously."

Operas announced for next week are "Aida," Monday evening at 8 o'clock; and a double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana," followed by "Pagliacci," Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

## Cosmos Club Is Preparing Plans for Winter Season

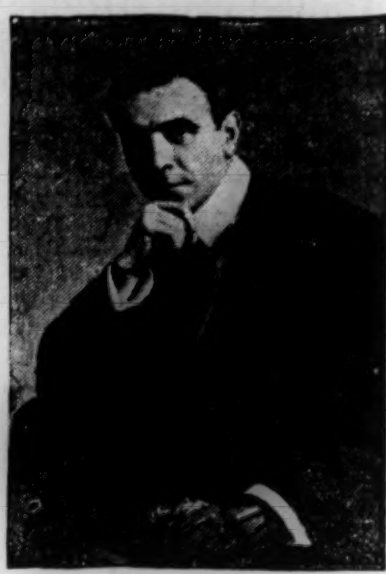
The members of the Cosmos Club, a club connected with the Boston Opera House and composed of prominent Boston men interested in opera, are today completing plans for the club's winter season which opened Monday prior to the first performance in the new opera building.

The aim of the promoters of the Cosmos Club is to develop a feeling of friendship and understanding between the artists of the Boston Opera Company and the Boston public. Hitherto the great opera singers who have come to Boston have had no opportunity to get acquainted with the people of the city and both have consequently lost the benefits that must naturally have accrued from a mutual understanding.

This failure to form an acquaintance has been due not so much to the fact that the period of residence has been short, but because no definite steps have been taken to bring together the people of Boston interested in opera and the artists who furnish them entertainment.

The members of the Cosmos Club desire to make the club the mouthpiece of the opera house and a kind of operative clearing house for operative criticism, especially of opera produced in Boston. At the meetings of the club the great singers will have an opportunity to meet and converse with Boston patrons of opera and both parties will have an opportunity to learn of each other.

Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera house, has already proved that in order to have an opera season a complete success it is necessary to have the artists and their audience know each



**HENRY RUSSELL.**  
Managing director of Boston's new opera, who has engaged singers and selected the repertory.

other. Clubs similar to the Cosmos Club and with the same purposes are found throughout Europe and in New York city. The Cosmos Club's headquarters will be maintained at 284 Huntington avenue.

The Cosmos Club has asked the following persons to join the club as honorary members: Eben D. Jordan, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Henry Russell, Maestro Conti, Maestro Menotti, Max Fiedler and the prominent artists of the Boston Opera Company.

The list of members of the Cosmos Club to date is as follows:

Edwin S. Webster, Eliot Hubbard, Otto H. Kahn, Henry L. Mason, Charles Hayden, Richard Saltonstall, Bayard Thayer, Frank E. Peabody, Fred Stimson, W. O. Blake, Lester Leland, Richard D. Sears, Holker Abbott, Alexander Cochrane, Larz Anderson, William Hewson Paltzell, W. K. Richardson, W. H. Schofield, Gardiner M. Lane, Philip Hale, H. T. Parker, Frank J. Jackson, Henry B. Cram, Arthur Foote, William C. Endicott, Frederic Cunningham, William M. Wood, William P. Blake, Henry D. Barnham, Charles F. Ayer, N. L. Amster, Charles Gibson, Frederick Ayer, Percy D. Haughton, A. I. Hadley, Sullivan A. Sargent, Henry Goodrich, James L. Putnam, Charles P. Anthony, Samuel Carr, Clayton Johns, Charles F. Wright, William Prescott Wolcott, Malcolm Lang, George T. Rice, Harris Livermore, J. C. Fairchild, Hugh W. Ogden, William Lincoln Parker, Ernest Osgood Hiller, S. Reed Anthony, George A. Gardner, Galea L. Stone, Theo. N. Vail, Robert K. Shaw, Wallace Goodrich, John A. Tuckerman, George E. Warren, G. W. Chadwick, Walter C. Bailey, William R. P. Emerson, Percy A. Atherton, Charles M. Lachford, Edward H. Hilk, Harold Blanchard, John Lawrence, Benjamin Joy, Parkman B. Haven, C. S. Stillman, Lane Thordike, John E. Thayer, F. G. Curtis, F. S. Converse, E. W. Converse, E. I. Drewel, Louis C. Elson, Randolph C. Greer, Theodore P. Burgess, William Badgley, A. A. Blake, Joseph S. Bigelow, R. L. Agassiz, Philip W. Wrenn, John H. Densmore, Oliver Ames, T. Dennis Boardman, Bryce J. Allan and Horatio A. Lamb.

## CATALOGUE WILL BE ISSUED TO VISITORS

The management of the 1915 Boston Exposition announced today the appearance of its general catalogue on Thursday of this week. The catalogue has been in preparation for several months, and will contain much valuable information and serve as a guide to those visiting the exposition. It will cover all the features of the big display and contain over 250 pages of reading matter.

The lecture announced for Monday evening at the exposition on "Advertising a City," under the auspices of the Pilgrim Pulpit Association, was postponed on account of the inability of the speaker to be present. The lecture will be given Friday evening, Nov. 26.

This evening's lectures will be two in number. Robert Brown of the Society of Architects will give an illustrated address on "Garden Cities." A lecture for the Fathers and Mothers Club will be delivered by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University. Professor Baker will speak on "The Educational Value of the Theater."

An additional feature of the "1915" Boston exposition has been offered to visitors by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the opening of its two engineering buildings on Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. The display will show work in chemistry and other technical branches, particularly in sanitary engineering.

**DUKE AND PRINCESS TO WED.**  
WERNIGEROD, Prussian Saxony.  
The engagement of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, regent of Brunswick, to Princess Elizabeth of Stolberg-Rossla, was gazetted today. The wedding will take place Dec. 15.

**MR. WINTHROP IN NEW YORK.**  
WASHINGTON—Beckman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, is in New York, where he will spend several days on private business. Mr. Winthrop probably will inspect the New York navy yard and look over the dry dock.

**JAPANESE DIET MEETS DEC. 22.**  
TOKIO—It was officially announced today that the Japanese Imperial Diet will be convened at Tokio on Dec. 22.

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No matter what size you wish—  
No matter what color you wish—  
No matter what brand you wish—  
If not in our stock, we can and will secure it for you. If it is procurable in the United States or Europe.

\$2.00 German Chiffon Broadcloths \$1.55  
A Most Extraordinary Price Concession

This is how it happened—One of the famous importers\* of fine Broadcloths, on his recent departure for Europe, discovered a surplus of one particularly desirable number—a Broadcloth that was imported for the manufacture of high-class garments. He made us a generous reduction from his regular price, which we promptly accepted. Our customers naturally get this benefit.

You'll find this identical Broadcloth retailed all over the country at \$2.00 a yard. We are offering selections from 19 of the season's best shades; ALSO BLACK. It is chiffon weight, so light that it can be used for one-piece dresses. Some of our regular patrons are taking enough of this broadcloth, at this low price, for three or four dresses. Remember, \$2.00 Imported German Chiffon Broadcloth (19 Best Shades, also BLACK), 51 inches wide, per yard.

(Enlarged Dress Goods Store—At the Right, New Winter-Street Entrance)

## Dainty Hair Ornaments for Opera and Theatre

Our Ribbon Store carries a complete line of dainty creations in gold and silver novelties, also charming floral effects—made entirely of ribbons by our expert designer.

Prices Range from 75c to \$5.00

Careful Attention Given to Special Orders.

## Heavy French Flax Double Faced Velour Portieres

Four Dozen Pairs in two lots, as follows:

\$42.50 Portieres, \$32.50 per pair.  
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(Seven patterns to select from)

P. S.—Do you notice the sale prices are \$10.00 per pair below former quotations?

Upholstery Store—Third Floor.

## FOUR CANDIDATES TAKE PRECEDENCE

(Continued from Page One.)

record is above reproach, and the Democratic leaders can see no reason why such a man should not receive the support of the citizens' movement.

At this afternoon's meeting at the Quincy House it is believed the Democrats will come to a decision on the matter. The man who looms up against Mr. Casey is John R. Murphy, but his chances of receiving the endorsement are looked upon as rather slim.

Matthew Cummings today declared that the rumors that he was ready to pull out of the race in favor of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald were entirely unfounded and that he was in the race to the end.

Other rumors were about, however, to the effect that Mr. Cummings might be induced to drop the contest at the request of President James Donovan, and that this is on Mr. Donovan's program as soon as the Democratic city committee decides on the candidate to receive its support.

Today is the quietest election commission have experienced since the opening of the city campaign, but three applicants desiring nomination papers.

These three were for the city council, making a total of 144 nomination papers issued up to date, of which 39 were for mayor, 98 for the council and 7 for the school committee.

Those who took out papers for the city council were Lewis J. Hewitt, 116 Brooks street; Augustus D. McLennan, 679 Tremont street, and Donald F. Fitzgerald of ward 17.

The majority situation is entering upon a critical stage. The next few days will be big with events and their consequences. Much will depend upon the way the anti-Fitzgerald forces act. Throughout the city there is a strong feeling that the selection of James J. Storrow as the candidate of the citizens will be the strongest which could be made, and that with him as the candidate the prospects of success are bright.

Even then, however, the contest will be just begun. The situation at the present time is complicated by the candidacy of Mayor Hibbard, who, while he may not poll a great many votes, will be likely to divide the strength of the citizens and by so much injure the candidacy of the candidate representing them.

The candidacy of the Hon. James A. Gallivan would make a situation full of hope to the friends of reform government. Mr. Gallivan would be unquestionably a popular candidate if he should decide to enter the contest. He has many times proved this in campaigns heretofore. He is especially popular in South Boston, his home section of the city. He has served in the Massachusetts House and Senate, and as street commissioner of Boston. He would appeal to a large element outside of South Boston, and if he is to be in the canvass he will be a strong opponent of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Those conversant with the situation do not expect to see Mr. Gallivan go in to the contest unless he has the backing of a good part of the Democracy. Some of his friends think President Donovan of the city committee may back him to defeat Mr. Fitzgerald. If he should do so, Mr. Gallivan might have as many

votes as the ex-mayor. Others think Mr. Donovan will eventually be found supporting Mr. Fitzgerald, notwithstanding there is a deep gulf between the two politically at the present time.

There is certainly a strong element in the Democratic party which will under no circumstances support ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. They would be glad of an opportunity to vote for a Democrat for mayor, and some of them would not support a Republican. Any of them would vote for Mr. Storrow or Mr. Gallivan if he were in the field, and Mr. Gallivan would probably help to divide the element which would naturally be with Mr. Fitzgerald, and so aid the candidacy of Mr. Storrow.

There seems to be little doubt that the citizens committee will be found behind the candidacy of Mr. Storrow as the most available man to run against ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. Under such circumstances it will be impossible to raise a partisan cry in aid of Mr. Fitzgerald, although it is already evident that every possible argument is being used to prejudice the Democratic voters against Mr. Storrow, who is a Democrat, in anticipation of his candidacy.

## Political Committees Meet Today to Pick Candidates

A decision will probably be reached by the Democratic city committee on the majority candidate whom the organization will support, at the meeting of the ward chairmen called at the Quincy House for this afternoon by President James Donovan.

From all present indications it will be an endorsement of either James J. Storrow, John R. Murphy or James A. Gallivan, with the chances rather in favor of Mr. Murphy at the outset, although it is not impossible that Mr. Storrow will secure the support of the Donovan Democracy.

It is generally believed that Mr. Donovan would like to support Mr. Storrow, but it is also understood that there is a good bit of opposition to Mr. Storrow on the part of many of the ward chairmen.

Mr. Donovan has had a long conference with Bernard J. Rothwell on the matter of the committee of 25 endorsing any one candidate. At this afternoon's session in the Quincy house Mr. Donovan will reveal much of the conference which has not found its way into the newspapers, and his friends hope that many of the opposing ward chairmen will see the situation in a different light and that they will swing around to the support of Mr. Storrow.

This evening the citizens' committee of 25 will gather in Chipman hall, Tremont temple, for the purpose of organizing and naming the various committees for the establishment of the campaign.

The names of the original committee of 25 were made public this morning and are as follows: George W. Anderson, ex-Gov. John L. Bates, Meyer Bloomfield, James C. Clark, Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., John A. Coulthart, Carl Dreyfus, Francis W. Falvey, Daniel Frank, Dr. William H. Grainger, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Henry E. Hagan, Henry L. Higginson, Dr. John A. Horgan, Fred L. Howard, Richard C. Humphreys, Patrick M. Keating, Edward Kelley, Jr., Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Gustave Magnitzky, James E. McConnell, Randall G. Morris, John E. Rousmaniere, David F. Tilley and Robert A. Woods.

## NEW ART MUSEUM IS OPENED TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

S. Glidden, Samuel Cole, Seward W. Jones, J. Lovell Johnson, August H. Goetting.

Senators—Gideon B. Abbott, George F. Birch, Clifford B. Bray, George Bunting, Lewis Burnham, John J. Butler, Edward A. Cowee, J. Howell Crosby, William M. Dean, Francke W. Dickinson, Edward W. Dixon, James H. Doyle, Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., Dennis E. Farley, Charles D. B. Fisk, Levi H. Greenwood, James W. Grimes, John L. Harvey, Joseph H. Hubbard, Eugene C. Hultman, Eben S. Keith, Roland M. Keith, Daniel D. Mahoney, Harry P. Morse, Henry C. Mulligan, Melvin S. Nash, Arthur D. Norcross, Patrick H. O'Connor, W. Prentiss Parker, Elmer C. Potter, Bradley M. Rockwood, Samuel Ross, William R. Salter, James F. Shaw, Thordike Spalding, Elmer A. Stevens, Richard S. Teeling, Allen P. Treadway, president, Joseph Turner, William Turtle.

Representatives—The Hon. Joseph Walker, speaker; Joseph Abbott, Benjamin F. Bates, Bartholomew A. Brickley, Herbert W. Burr, Timothy F. Callahan, Ignatius J. Carleton, Daniel L. Colpoys, Thomas F. Coogan, Daniel J. Curley, Grafton D. Cushman, Francis L. Daly, Earl E. Davidson, Joseph E. Donovan, Charles E. Dow, Florence J. Driscoll, Freeman O. Emerson, Thomas J. Fay, Michael H. Fitzgerald, Jeremiah J. Good, Thomas J. Grady, Luther C. Greenleaf, Harry H. Ham, Bernard F. Hanrahan, James A. Hutton, John J. Hayes, Lewis J. Hewitt, William P. Hickey, James H. Kelly, James H. Knight, J. Henry Leonard, Joseph Leonard, Martin M. Lomasney, George E. Lovett, Charles A. Malley, David Manovitz, Daniel J. McCarthy, Thomas P. McDavitt, Philip J. McGonagle, Samuel H. Midram, David T. Montague, Malcolm E. Nichols, J. Frank O'Brien, William H. O'Brien, Myron E. Pierce, James F. Powers, Michael J. Reidy, William M. Robinson, John E. Rousmaniere, Samuel A. Segee, Fred B. Warner, Clarence A. Warren, William B. Wilcutt, Ernest W. Woodside.

Supreme judicial court—Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, Brookline; Carroll D. Wright, Worcester; Joel D. Miller, Leominster; Mrs. Kate Ganett Wells, Boston; Clifton Q. Richmond, North Adams; George L. Aldrich, Newton; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston; Albert E. Winship, Somerville; George H. Martin, Lynn; Agents, John T. Prince, James W. MacDonald, Julius E. Warren, Frederick L. Burnham.

Boston city government—The Hon. George A. Hibbard, mayor; James C. White, secretary; John T. Priest, city clerk; Charles T. Gallagher.

Aldermen—John T. Attridge, George P. Anderson, Walter Ballantyne, Frederick J. Brand, Daniel A. Whelton, James M. Curley, William Dudley Cotton, Jr., James P. Timilty, Matthew Hale, Thomas J. Giblin, J. Frank O'Hare, Charles L. Carr.

City auditor, J. Alfred Mitchell; clerk of committees, John F. Dever; collector, Charles R. Brown; fire commissioner, Samuel D. Parker; police commissioner, Stephen O'Meara; city treasurer, Charles H. Slattery; school committee, George E. Brock, David A. Jiles, James P. Magenis, David D. Scannell, James J. Storrow.

Public library, Josiah H. Benton, president; Thomas F. Boyle, vice-president; Horace G. Vadin, librarian; Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian.

Metropolitan park commission—David N. Skilling, Everett C. Benton, Ellerton P. Whitney, William B. de las Casas, Edwin U. Curtis.

Boston law department—Thomas M. Balson, John D. McLaughlin, Arthur L. Spring.

Park commissioners—Charles E. Stratton, James M. Prendergast, Daniel H. Coakley.

Superintendent of schools—Stratton D. Brooks.

Marcus P. Knowlton, Justices James M. Morton, John W. Hammond, William Caleb Loring, Henry K. Braley, Henry N. Sheldon, Arthur P. Rugg.

Superior court—Chief Justice John A. Aiken, Justices Edgar Jay Sherman, Daniel Webster Bond, Franklin G. Fossenden, James B. Richardson, Francis A. Gaskill, John H. Hardy, William B. Stevens, Charles U. Bell, Frederick Lawton, Edward P. Pierce, Jabez Fox, Charles A. DeCourcy, Robert O. Harris, William C. Wait, William Schofield, Lloyd E. White, Lorrans E. Hitchcock, John C. Crosby, William F. Dana, John F. Brown, Henry A. King, George A. Sanderson, Robert F. Raymond and Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill.

United States Government.

Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Winthrop Murray Crane.

Representatives Charles Q. Tirrell, Butler Ames, Ernest W. Roberts, Samuel W. McCall, John A. Keliher, Joseph F. O'Connell, John W. Weeks; United States Sub-Treasurer Edwin U. Curtis, Edward J. Potter, Rear-Admiral William Swift, Collector of Port George H. Lyman; federal judges, Oliver Wendell Holmes, LeBaron B. Colt, William L. Putnam, Francis C. Lowell, Frederick Dodge; United States District Attorney Asa P. French, William A. Hayes, 2d.

Mayors Charles H. Trowt, Beverly; John S. Kent, Brockton; Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge; John E. Beck, Chelsea; Charles Bruce, Everett; Henry H. Parsons, Gloucester; Edwin H. Moulton, Haverhill; George H. Brown, Lowell; James E. Rich, Lynn; George Louis Richards, Malden; Clifford M. Brewer, Medford; Eugene H. Moore, Melrose; George Hutchinson, Newton; William T. Shea, Quincy; John F. Hurley, Salem; John M. Woods, Somerville; Edward A. Walker, Waltham; Daniel W. Bond, Woburn.

State board of education—Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Brookline; Carroll D. Wright, Worcester; Joel D. Miller, Leominster; Mrs. Kate Ganett Wells, Boston; Clifton Q. Richmond, North Adams; George L. Aldrich, Newton; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston; Albert E. Winship, Somerville; George H. Martin, Lynn; Agents, John T. Prince, James W. MacDonald, Julius E. Warren, Frederick L. Burnham.

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Park commissioners—Charles E. Stratton, James M. Prendergast, Daniel H. Coakley.

Superintendent of schools—Stratton D. Brooks.

## NEW GAS PLANT FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD—This town voted an appropriation of \$7000 at a town meeting held Monday night for the installation of water gas manufacturing apparatus.

Other appropriations are: \$1025 for repairs on the fire alarm system, including indicators at the Volunteer and Greenwood hose houses; \$1100 for highways, \$1013 for the balance of town officers' salaries, \$3035 for the suppression of the moth pest and \$306 for school fuel.

WRECK ON BOSTON & MAINE ROAD.  
ORLEANS, Vt.—One trainman was killed and three others injured in a collision between a shifting engine and a freight train on the Boston & Maine railroad near here today.



## LACK OF INCREASE IN BIG WATERWAY'S FREIGHT EXPLAINED

NEW YORK—The present lack of increase of commerce on the Mississippi and other waterways of the middle West is not due to a lack of depths in the rivers so much as to the conflicting interests of land and water transportation, according to an article in the *Engineering News*, which is based on the official report of experts who investigated the 14-foot Lakes-to-Gulf waterway project.

As a matter of fact, says the writer, there are very few rivers anywhere in the United States or Europe that are today in better condition for navigation than the Missouri, the Mississippi and the Ohio, taken as an entire system.

Moreover, so far as their improvement has been carried out under the engineer department methods, the results obtained per dollar of cost have equaled anything in foreign countries, the main trouble today being that the improvement is only partial, having been carried on of course only so far as the federal government furnished funds for the work.

The small extent of water transportation over the waterways of the United States in the Mississippi valley, and its marked decadence in recent years, has been a matter of great surprise to many American engineers, as well as to the engineers of Europe.

The mileage of navigable waterways of the Mississippi basin, including its canals and the depth and width of the navigable channels therein, is great, even in comparison with those of the inland waterways of Europe; and the river facilities, so far as the navigable channel is concerned, were good years ago, and have been very much improved and increased in recent years.

In Germany and the adjacent European countries, with their dense population, with a less waterway mileage, and only about one-quarter the railroad mileage per head of population that there is in the Mississippi valley, and with high railroad rates, it is comparatively easy for them to keep their waterways full of steamers and barges, distributing to the interior of the country quantities of freight far in excess of anything that can be expected in the United States for many years.

The main feature of difference between the Mississippi valley system and those of European rivers at the present time is that in the Mississippi valley (the Ohio river excepted) there is a lack of freight demanding transportation at rates high enough to justify the establishment and operation of good boat service.

The paralleling railroads with gentle grades stand prepared to carry all the freights more directly, more quickly, and more cheaply than steamboats can do even in wide and deep channels.

As population and general business increase, as the railroad becomes congested, and the boat service improves in its methods of handling freight and of collecting goods from the shipper and delivering them to the consignee, the waterways will probably again resume their proper place as a valuable and economical method of freight transportation, at least for the heavier and bulkier classes of goods.

Commenting editorially, the *Engineering News* says that our waterway system as it exists in the middle West, embracing 14,000 miles length of navigated rivers, so far as concerns its existing boat channels, their depth and capacity for boat travel is as a whole the equal of anything in Europe.

**TUFTS FRESHMAN LECTURE CHANGES**  
MEDFORD, Mass. — Two important changes have been made in the dates of the Tufts College freshman lecture course. Dr. Byron Groce will lecture on "The Practice of Teaching" on Nov. 15, instead of Nov. 22, and F. B. Tracy of the Boston Transcript will speak upon "The Practice of Journalism" Nov. 23, instead of Nov. 15.

The junior society, the Ivy, has offered a prize for a new college cheer.

The second meeting and debate of the Knowlton Debating Club will be held Wednesday in Ballou hall.

The Tufts chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity has initiated Percy G. Savage, John H. Adams, Frank B. Fairbanks, David E. Henry, Paul O. Huntington, Herbert B. Goff and Joseph A. Tost.

**DR. AKED'S CHURCH WILL BE REBUILT**  
NEW YORK—The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Aked, pastor, has decided upon the plans of a new \$400,000 church, and ordered a committee to go ahead with the details of raising the money and erecting the new church on the present site on Forty-sixth street, just off Fifth avenue. The Rockefeller, father and son, will help to erect the new edifice.

The main auditorium will have a dome lighted from above, with a ceiling that will be 70 feet high. There will be galleries and the whole church, will seat 1400 persons.

**SECRETARY BALLINGER SILENT.**  
WASHINGTON—Secretary Ballinger has declined to make any comment on Dr. Eliot's statement. That the secretary of the interior will make important recommendations in his forthcoming annual report for the better protection of coal lands and water power sites is well understood here.

## New York Music Letter

NEW YORK—Musical New York was overwhelmed by a flood of operatic riches last night when two rival companies opened their respective seasons in two boroughs. In Brooklyn the Metropolitan gave the season its send-off with a promising performance of Massenet's "Manon." The principal parts were sung by Geraldine Farrar and Carl Joern. Next week the company will formally open at the Metropolitan Opera House, which for Manhattanites at least, constitutes the only legitimate opening.

The performance at the Manhattan Opera House, of course, received the greatest amount of attention, for it was the opening of Oscar Hammerstein's regular season. The bill was made up of the much heralded novelty, Massenet's "Herodiade," which, according to Mr. Hammerstein's press agent, could be produced in no other opera house in the world with so splendid a cast.

In making this assertion the press representative was standing upon pretty sure footing. Such names as Lina Cavalieri, Maurice Renaud, Charles Dalmores, grouped together and supported in the minor parts by a company scarcely less prominent, would be enough to assure any presentation of success. But coupled with this to have upon the bill an opera, new to this country, but known as long dear to the hearts of French musicians and critics, assured in advance the intense interest and appreciation which the performance called forth.

The music possesses all Massenet's customary beauty of style, although in this work as in the oratorio drama, he has gone far toward founding a special school. The story adheres closely to the biblical version. Henriquez de la Fuente, who made his first appearance here as a conductor, led with precision and made an agreeable impression. Taken all in all, the opera gave the people what they wanted. The "educational" season was not supported because of the lack of great artists. Here they had great artists; perhaps the greatest in the world, and an opera full of passion and sentiment, at once human and religious. Why should it not be successful?

Prof. Engelbert Humperdinck, the German composer of note, is coming to New York to assist in the production of his "Children of the King," at the Metropolitan. Professor Humperdinck is well known in this country as the composer of the fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," which was given in New York in 1905.

Mme. Sembrich, who last week sang before big audiences in Louisville, Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, will give a concert this afternoon in Carnegie hall. She has arranged a program containing the most beautiful specimens of old and modern song, the majority of which she will sing in New York for the first time. Among these is a Polish dance or mazurek by Stanislas Nowiadamski, a Polish composer, whose work is not familiar here.

The composer is a pupil of Carl Mikuli, and is now filling the post of teacher of composition and pianoforte at the Conservatory of Lemberg, which is the school in which Mme. Sembrich began her musical education.

Isadora Duncan will be seen this evening at the Metropolitan Opera house in the classic dances she has made famous.

## New York Art Letter

NEW YORK—One of the most interesting of the last acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city is the reclining figure of a child done in bronze by Andrea de Verrochio, a Florentine artist whose work is comparatively rare in this country. His only other positively genuine work on this side of the water is a terra cotta bust in the collection of the late Quincy Shaw of Boston, Mass. This piece exists in several replicas, among others one in terra cotta in the Kaiser Frederick Museum in Berlin.

The child is modeled in a full rounded style and the lively and complicated movements which are so often seen in children are remarkably rendered. Every muscle of the baby seems to be animated with activity, yet it is not merely liveliness which the artist depicts. He has caught the childlike expression in every curve of the body.

Bronze is an especially suitable medium of such work, as it allows such a many-sided play of light over the body. One of the most interesting things about this work is the complicated grouping of lights and shadows, making an almost perfect composition.

Another important work recently acquired by the Museum is the marble head of a singing child by Antonio Rossellino, a master of the early Italian renaissance. While only a fragment of an altar piece, it is perfect in itself. The method of treating the child is an interesting contrast to that of Verrochio. It is significant to note that here pure stainless marble is used to express ideal, rather than physical features. The artist has perfectly secured the freshness and bloom of the childish face. It is not a purely idealistic representation of childhood. There is something individual about the fitting expressive movement of the lips and the soft cheek nestled against the angel's wings.

The interior decorations of the New theater can hardly be said to fulfill all the expectations which have been raised regarding them. From the outside of the structure which is pleasing, and expressive of the purpose to which the building is dedicated, one is led to expect something impressive, cool and beautiful on the inside. The long main

She will be assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra, with Walter Damrosch conducting.

Miss Duncan returned to America early in October after a season in Paris with the Colonne Orchestra, and immediately started on a western tour, which opened in Toronto, went as far west as St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and closed in Philadelphia Nov. 1.

Gustav Mahler gives his third concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra Wednesday in Carnegie hall. This concert will constitute the beginning of the orchestra's historical cycle, and is entirely independent of the double series of 16 concerts already started. Mr. Mahler has still to start his Beethoven cycle of five concerts, and his other five "popular" Sunday afternoon concerts.

Theodore Spiering, the new concert master, and Corinne Kelsey, soprano, are the soloists at Wednesday's concert. The program is as follows:

Suite for orchestra, Bach; air "Quanto dolci," from "Flavio," Handel; violin concerto, No. 2, in E minor, Bach; Rameau; air from "Sephale et Procris," Grieg; symphony in D major, Haydn.

At Max Fiedler's first Boston Symphony concert in Carnegie hall Thursday evening, the soloist will be the great Manhattan Opera baritone, Charles Gilbert. The program is: Max Reger's "Symphonic Prologue to a Tragedy," first time in New York; two airs for Mr. Gilbert, Brahms' second symphony and Strauss's tone poem, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

## At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Maine road will commence work tomorrow morning on a new pier that is to be connected with the new freight house at Mystic wharf.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford road will furnish two special sleepers and the Boston & Maine private car 666 for the Massachusetts state party which will leave Boston tonight for Baton Rouge, La.

The yard department at the Boston & Maine road's North station is using 17 switching crews daily on account of heavy business that shows no sign of a let-up.

The interlocking department of the Boston Elevated road completed last evening the work of connecting the new electro-pneumatic machine with the switches at the Forest Hills terminal.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford road is accumulating all its reserve cars and engines at the New Haven for the Princeton game Saturday.

## GIVE LAND PROFIT TO IOWA COLLEGE

INDIANOLA, Ia.—A year ago William Buxton, Sr., H. E. Hopper and F. C. Sigler, business men here, bought a large Canadian acreage and agreed with President C. E. Shelton of Simpson College that they would give 25 per cent. of profits made by them to his institution. He has announced the receipt of a check for \$20,000 from them, their profit having been \$80,000.

## FORTY-EIGHT HOUR TRAIN TO SEATTLE KEEPS UP RECORD

ST. PAUL, Minn.—For thirty-five days the fastest long distance train in the world, from St. Paul to Seattle in forty-eight hours, has succeeded. James J. Hill's new departure is a success and the Great Northern railway reports that the new mail flyer has not only maintained its exceptionally fast schedule, but has shown an actual performance averaging a half hour less than the schedule since it was placed in operation.

The distance is 1,828 miles, and to maintain the schedule the train must make an average speed of about 40 miles an hour without allowing for loss of time through coal and water stops. This means that over long stretches of track it must make 60 miles an hour to compensate for less speed on mountain grades, and for loss of time through unavoidable stops at tanks and coaling stations.

It is a five-car train for mail only. Over the prairies of western Minnesota it has already won the name of the fastest thing on wheels and North Dakotans say that in their state it runs like a scared cat. Before completing its long journey it must mount the long climb to the summit of the Rockies at Belton, Mont., and after dropping down into the valleys it must make a second climb to the great tunnel which pierces the Cascades before gaining the slope to tide-water.

## TEXAN HAS HUGE PECAN ORCHARD

Plans to Cover One Thousand Acres With Trees in Mexico and Install Irrigation Plant.

MONTEREY, Mex. — Harvey C. Stiles of Raymondville, Tex., consulting horticulturist to numbers of large hacendados in this country, spent a short time in the city, leaving later for the San Enrique hacienda of Francisco Madero, in the state of Coahuila, near the Tamaulipas border, where he is superintending the planting of 1000 acres in pecans and the installation of a large irrigation plant, with canals through which a large part of the 32,000-acre hacienda may be irrigated.

It is proposed also to construct the branch of the railroad running from La Jarita, near Laredo, from Columbia, its terminus, up to the San Enrique hacienda when the further work on the coal mines is started up.

## PURCHASES LAND TO RAISE FOREST

BUFFALO, W. L. Sykes, president of the Emporium Lumber Company, announces that he has purchased 65,000 acres of land in the Cranberry lake section, St. Lawrence county. In buying the land as well as the timber, Mr. Sykes says that his company is going to establish a precedent of reforesting the land. He declares that it will put into operation one of the most modern systems for growing new timber.

"It is not uncommon for lumber companies to buy timber without acquiring the land," said Mr. Sykes, "and then shaving the land until it is bare for years to come. We have made a mistake and the lumber men of the country are interested in the growth of new timber."

## What Other Editors Are Saying

AVIATION comes in for much editorial mention in these days of rapid development in aerial travel. Samples from the press discussion of aeromantics, serious and otherwise, are presented today as follows:

NEW YORK WORLD—Our war department, it is said, cut out an estimate of \$500,000 for military aeromantics. It is doubtful if Great Britain, France or Germany will feel like economizing just at present upon the cavalry of the air.

GENEVA (N. Y.) TIMES—One thing about aeroplane flights is that you don't have to buy tickets to see them. Perhaps some way will be devised later to sell the air space.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—Orville Wright has aviated closer to Mars than any of his competitors has been able to do. It is time for Glenn Curtiss to strike the trail for Halley's comet.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL—General Brun, the French minister of war, is convinced that the dirigible balloon is a failure for purposes of war and that its place will be taken by the aeroplane.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—It has come to be that no week goes by without some new and important development in aerial navigation. The truth is that it is idle for one to be skeptical on the subject of what the airship is capable of.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—With both the international competition for aeroplanes and for the old-fashioned balloon in the United States next summer, interest in aviation will temporarily create considerable competition with that normally devoted to baseball.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN—Already the aviators in their big

## BEE RIVE IN SCHOOL TEACHES CHILDREN HABIT OF INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—The statement that there are 240,000 instructors in one school in this city appears exaggerated. It is nevertheless true, because the instructors are not men and women, but bees. They teach the 1400 children of the school many lessons in natural history and also indirectly in industry, loyalty and cleanliness, and make lots of fun for the pupils beside.

The bees, which live in three hives on the schoolhouse roof and another in the assembly room on the third floor, were introduced by a young woman teacher, Miss Emma V. Haggerty, trained as a teacher in this city and with some western experience. She has also been in the honey business and knows about bees and their ways.

"It is astonishing what the children have been able to get out of watching and studying these insects," said Miss Haggerty. "In all my years of teaching I have known nothing that would so develop a child's power of observation and ability to relate orally or in writing a mass of true information derived from actual investigation." She said that almost any child in the school could tell at a glance the different kinds of bees. All the children have been able to draw valuable humanitarian and nature lessons from the bees and their activities.

After 30 years of moving the Bowery Mission of New York has found a permanent home. Its new five-story building on the thoroughfare from which it takes its name has just been completed and public dedication services are being held every day this week.

As winter comes on the population of the Bowery grows considerably. The luxuries of the Bowery, a room and bed, may be had for 10 or 15 cents, but these are for the few, and those who do not obtain them are thrown upon such aid as the mission affords. This institution takes care of as many as 2000 each night.

Mayor McClellan and officials connected with the board of water supply are making a tour of inspection of the new water supply tunnel up the state. The special object of the investigation is the juncture of the two headings of the tunnel south of Rondout creek. The party will descend the shafts some 325 feet. Work on this part of the new water system is being pushed rapidly.

Most of the commercial organization of this city are sending delegates to the deep waterways convention this week at Ft. Wayne, Ind. The board of trade, the Merchants Association, the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association and various other bodies were invited to send representatives. The Chamber of Commerce can not send one officially because its statutes provide members shall participate only in its convention or conference.

One of the most monumental works on education that has ever been planned is under preparation at Teachers College, Columbia University, in charge of Prof. Paul Monroe as editor in chief. It is believed that the total cost of the undertaking, which will include the editing of an eight volume encyclopedia, will be more than \$50,000. Fifteen associate editors have been selected from Teachers College, Columbia, the University of California, the University of Chicago, Clark University, Johns Hopkins and Manchester University. The United States Bureau of Education is also cooperating. More than 100 authors in various universities in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Germany are assisting.

## PLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTION TO HONOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

NEW YORK—Calling upon 80,000,000 Americans to pay the moral debt they owe to the father of their country, a national movement to erect for George Washington a memorial to carry out the ideas he asked and provided for in 1799, has been set on foot in this city.

Headed by the George Washington Memorial Association and backed by the Washington Academy of Sciences and many patriotic, educational, literary, art and other bodies, a widespread campaign is to be begun at once to furnish this nation with a George Washington memorial building at its capital for the use of every "institution for the diffusion of knowledge."

Senator Root, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. William Welch, General Horace Porter, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Dr. Ira Remsen, Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, Dr. Charles W. Bailey and Charles J. Bell are acting as an advisory council in this new movement.

## SHELLFISH WATERS OF STATE CAPABLE OF BIG PRODUCTION

Mollusk crops would yield \$6,000,000 in Massachusetts under proper methods of development, according to the annual report just issued by the state commission of fisheries and game.

The report in this connection says: "Of upward of 60,000 acres of shellfish ground only about 3552 acres are today yielding anything approximating the natural yield, i. e., from \$100 to \$800 profit per annum; while upward of 40,000 are producing at least 90 per cent less than normal production, and about 15,000 acres at present unsuitable could at an expense of \$50 to \$300 per acre be made to yield from \$100 to \$500 profit annually."

"Under such development and utilization employment would be furnished to about 20,000 skilled and unskilled laborers, as compared with 2184 in 1907, and a total production valued in the hands of the producers at \$6,000,000 annually, instead of \$7502, as in 1907."

"The results from more than 300 experimental plots proved conclusively that clams and quahaugs can, by appropriate methods, be as successfully cultivated as are oysters today, or as any farm crop; that the value of the quahaug crop upon arrival at a marketable size often exceeds \$1800 per acre, and that the annual profit should average not less than \$200 per acre."

In dealing with the dogfish problem the report says that every dogfish eaten daily from one to five pounds of commercially valuable food fish, worth at the lowest wholesale rate 1 cent a pound. More fish are destroyed by dogfish, says the report, than are taken by the combined fishing fleets of the world.

## KING IS HONORED ON HIS BIRTHDAY

English Ruler Entertains Party Today at Sandringham and Farmers Will Be Given Banquet.

LONDON—King Edward today is celebrating his birthday at Sandringham, Norfolk.

The Sandringham house party is very select and the festivities are on an extremely modest scale. Among those attending are Queen Alexandra, the King's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, and her little son, Prince Olaf, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, the Earl of Roseberry, Portuguese Ambassador Marquis de Seixas, who is a close personal friend of his majesty, and the Duke, Duchess, Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have closed their schools in honor of the event, royal salutes were fired, flags are flying everywhere and thousands of congratulatory telegrams from all over the world have been received.

## POSTPONE ACTION ON POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Frank H. Hitchcock, the postmaster general, will not recommend to the next session of Congress that legislation be enacted to establish a postal savings bank in the United States. By those who are familiar with Mr. Hitchcock's views on the subject, it is explained that he wishes such legislation postponed until the first session of the sixty-second Congress, when it will be possible to draw up the legislation for the postal savings bank in such shape that the institution will be an integral and cooperative part of the proposed reforms in the financial and currency system of the United States.

## CONCERTS

**CHICKERING HALL**  
KNEISEL QUARTET. 24th Season. FIRST CONCERT.  
Tuesday, November 9, at 8:15 P. M.  
PROGRAM.  
Sgambati—Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 17.  
Corelli—Sonata in D minor for violin, cello and piano.  
Beethoven—Quartet in E minor, Op. 50-2.  
Mr. Ernst Perabo, assisting artist.  
Tickets at Boston Music Co. (G. Schirmer), 26-28 West St., \$1.50, \$1.00. Students' tickets 50c.

## HOTELS

**WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON THE HOTEL NOTTINGHAM**  
which overlooks beautiful Copley Sq., next the Public Library, opposite Trinity Church and in the best Bay District will be found a desirable place to stay. Moderate prices. European plan; drop-proof; near business, shopping and amusement districts; five minutes' walk from Christian Science Church; first-class in every respect.  
FRANCIS BOWEN, Mgr.

## COOK DATA GOES IN SIXTEEN DAYS

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederic A. Cook will send his polar data and records to the University of Copenhagen by special messenger on the steamer United States of the Scandinavian-American line, Nov. 25.

"The original data," says Dr. Cook, "will be accompanied by an analysis which I am now preparing, and which will, I hope, make it unnecessary for me to attend before the University of Copenhagen to explain such questions which may arise upon the original record of my observations."

## COOK DATA GOES IN SIXTEEN DAYS

Polar Records Will Go by Special Messenger to University of Copenhagen on Ship Sailing Nov. 25.

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"My unaltered original field notes and my instruments, when I recover them, will, of course, be available for examination by the National Geographic Society, upon the condition that Commander Peary agree to submit his original data and instruments for examination at the University of Copenhagen."

## WESTERN PACIFIC BOND OFFERING

E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering a limited amount of Western Pacific first mortgage gold bonds due Sept. 1, 1933. The yield at the price asked is a little over 5 per cent. The last spike in this transcontinental railroad was driven Nov. 1 last.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Boston Opera Company

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director.  
TOMORROW EVEG, NOV. 10, AT 8.  
AIDA—Mmes. Bonissegna, Claessens, Freeman, M. Leliva, Archambault, Bekkedahl, Nordens, Giaccone. Conductor Conti.

THURSDAY EVEG, NOV. 11, AT 8.  
Extra Performance.  
LA BOHEME—Mmes. Nielsen, Le-wicki, M. Constantino, Boulogne, Mardones, Pulcin, Tavechia, Mogan, Hud-47, Stroescu. Conductor Conti.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, AT 8.  
LA BOHEME—Mmes. Liphokowa, Freeman, Parnell, Pierce, Leveroni, M. Boulogne, Fornari, Nivette, Stroescu. Conductor Conti.

SATURDAY MAT, NOV. 13, AT 2 P. M.  
LA BOHEME—Mmes. Nielsen, Le-wicki, M. Constantino, Boulogne, Mardones, Pulcin, Tavechia, Mogan, Hud-47, Stroescu. Conductor Conti.

SATURDAY EVEG, NOV. 13, AT 8.  
Debutante Evening.  
AIDA—Mmes. Parnell, Leveroni, Freeman, M. Leliva, Archambault, Boulogne, Ferni, Stroescu. Conductor Conti.

OF 15 Thursday Evngs: \$500  
Price BOXES, Each Performance \$36  
Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.  
Special prices for the Debutante evenings: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.

Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M.—GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT at popular prices.  
Seats Now On Sale  
From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

For the convenience of our patrons, a down town office is established at the Branch Office, 177 Tremont street, Tel. B. B. 4498.  
This office is open every day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Mason & Hamlin Pianos used.

Mrs. H. R. Fearnside  
Will hold an exhibition of her Watercolors at RIVERBANK COURT  
Nov. 11th and 12th, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

## Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification



## Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal Bears An Annual Freight Valued at Many Millions

Traffic Has More Than Doubled Since the Government Bought and Improved This Waterway.

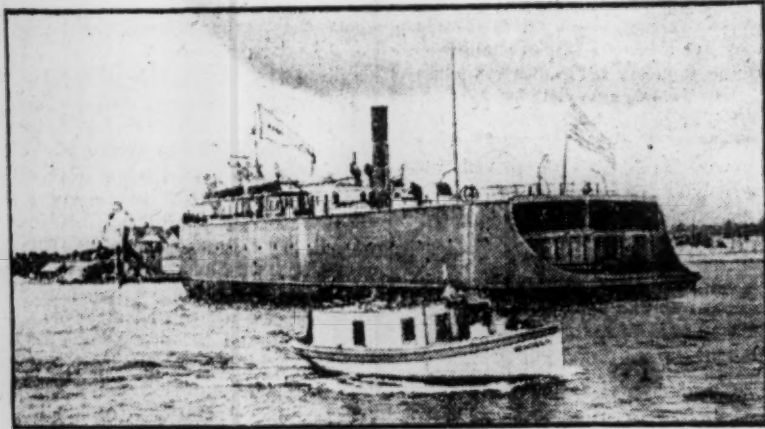
STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Of government improvements, the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal is one of the most important on the Great Lakes.

In 1864 a memorial was presented to



STURGEON BAY ENTRANCE TO CANAL.

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and Lake Michigan are connected by a ship canal which carried freight last year valued at \$23,000,000.



FERRY BOAT ANN ARBOR IN STURGEON BAY.

These car ferries ply between points on Lake Michigan, running summer and winter. They carry from 24 to 32 cars, but no passengers.

Congress petitioning that body for an appropriation to improve the entrance into Fox river from Green Bay and requesting the grant of a tract of land through which a channel might be cut from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, to Lake Michigan.

The memorial from the state Legislature to the national halls of Congress represented that:

"The entrance from Green Bay into Fox river is difficult, owing to the channel being circuitous and hemmed in on either side by flats making the entrance almost impassible in the night. That the Fox river is the largest stream emptying into any of the lakes from any of the states and has water sufficient and room enough for all the vessels on the lakes. An appropriation will be returned fourfold to the general government by the increased facilities it will give to all branches of industry."

"By cutting a channel through from Sturgeon Bay to Lake Michigan such a harbor would be created as would be of incalculable value as a refuge for a great fleet of lumber vessels."

By an act of Congress approved April 10, 1886, 200,000 acres of government land were ceded the state of Wisconsin by the United States for use in the construction of a breakwater harbor and ship canal. On the 4th of October following, at Milwaukee, the canal com-

pany was organized by the election of W. B. Ogden as president and Joseph Harris, editor of the Sturgeon Bay Advocate, as secretary. United States Senator Philatus Sawyer was also a promoter of the enterprise as a private corporation. These were the first movers in securing the Wisconsin legislature to pass the act and memorialize Congress.

In 1868 the lands and franchises granted the state were accepted and the route surveyed, the company agreeing to build the canal for the state and to take the lands in payment therefor.

The canal construction passed through many financial vicissitudes. The bonds could not be sold, a panic followed, no further funds could be derived from any source and it was not until 1873 that that one-fourth of the work was announced as completed.

From that time forward the work was prosecuted with commendable energy. On the Fourth of July, 1878, the union of the waters of Sturgeon Bay with Lake Michigan was celebrated at the former place. During the following summer the canal was much used by lighter draft vessels and by the larger craft in the lumber trade. The following season of 1881 found the work completed, the canal furnishing a safe and convenient outlet to the lakes for the vast commerce of northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

The canal was owned and operated by

the company that built it, until April 25, 1893, when it passed into the possession of the United States. A toll of 3 cents per net ton, based on the registered tonnage, was charged each vessel for passage through the canal. This toll was abolished when the government purchased the canal and made it free to navigation.

The Lake Michigan entrance to the canal was protected by a harbor of refuge constructed by the government at a cost of \$173,000.

The canal, under government ownership, has resulted in an open cut, without locks or gates, 21 feet deep, 166 feet wide for 6200 feet in from the lake entrance, and 250 feet wide for the remaining 1000 feet at the bay or western end. A channel 5 miles long, 200 feet wide and 21 feet deep is kept open by dredging in Sturgeon Bay in continuation of the canal proper.

The distance saved by the canal to vessels bound to Green Bay and lower Lake Michigan ports is about 75 miles, and many dangers to navigation are avoided.

Since the government took possession the commerce passing through the canal has increased more than 100 per cent, the value of the freight carried during the year 1908 approximating \$23,000,000, and the net tonnage being 1,750,000 tons.

The total amount expended by the United States government for the purchase and improvement of the waterway was \$953,768.

The old sail craft and lumber rafts that once swarmed in these northern waters have been succeeded by steam freighters carrying 10,000 to 15,000 tons of coal each. When the canal was first built it was no uncommon sight to see 30 or 60 sails pass through the waterway like one fleet, headed by the Celia the first vessel to enter the canal.

During the government construction of the piers, life-saving station, lighthouses and fog stations, Senator De Wayne Stebbins had charge of the work and Congressman Minor was the canal superintendent. The latter was succeeded by Adam Dier, who is in charge at the present time.

## POLITICAL TURMOIL STIRS MIDDLE WEST, SAYS INVESTIGATOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Callan O'Laughlin, former assistant secretary of state at the end of the Roosevelt administration, has been making a tour of the central West for the Chicago Tribune, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any political fire where there is so much smoke. He says there is fire, but hints that it may, under certain conditions, be quenched before serious harm has been done. He also has ideas regarding what Congress will have to do if the Republican party is to save itself in 1910 and in 1912. In an interview in this city today, Mr. O'Laughlin said:

"Politically, the middle West is in a state of turmoil. There is a large and growing section of the voters of the Republican party who are determined to bring to an end what they regard as the throttling control of a few men. If there is not regeneration within the party itself, then there is grave danger of the formation of a new party."

"It may be said that I am taking an exceptional view of the situation, but I am satisfied I am describing it with accuracy. I was directed to make a thorough investigation of conditions in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. There is a Republican revolt in all those states—impressive in Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and smoldering in Illinois and Nebraska. This revolt is not against the administration on account of the tariff; it is against so-called Cannonism in the House of Representatives, and Aldrichism in the Senate. The character of tariff revision made, generally unsatisfactory to the states named, is looked upon as proof of the belief that so long as the Senate and House are ruled as at present, then so long will the people be unable to obtain the kind of legislation which they believe their needs demand."

"Is the objection to Speaker Cannon personal or to the system which prevails?"

"There is general recognition of the ability of the speaker, and the value of his experience is appreciated. Mr. Cannon naturally is blamed, however, for the results, or lack of results, which the system prevailing in the House furnishes. In some quarters he is denounced personally, but as a general rule the objections lie against the legislative methods pursued by the House. The people want the rules changed so that the power of legislation shall rest in the hands of their representatives, and not in the hands of a single man."

They want conditions changed also in the Senate. It follows as a matter of course that the men who typify the systems in both houses are the targets against which the popular wrath is directed.

## NEW SECRETARIES FOR Y. M. C. A. POSTS ARE GOING ABROAD

NEW YORK—About a dozen new secretaries and their wives are being sent out this fall to as many countries under the auspices of the foreign department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Some have already left and more are to follow in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis W. Wilbur and their family will depart today for Kobe, Japan. Mr. Wilbur has been state student secretary of Ohio, state general secretary for Ohio and general secretary of the Dayton (O.) Y. M. C. A. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University.

John Stewart Burgess, with his wife, departed from Seattle last week for Peking, where he will be Y. M. C. A. secretary, supported by Princeton University. After being graduated from Princeton he went to Kyoto as a teacher of English. Mr. Burgess has spent the last two years studying at Oberlin College and Union Theological Seminary.

A. Q. Adamson, who has been religious director of the Salt Lake City Y. M. C. A., and his wife will start this month for Foo Chow. He is a graduate of the civil engineering department of Iowa State University.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lerrigo started last month for Hongkong by way of San Francisco. Mr. Lerrigo was general Y. M. C. A. secretary in Topeka, Kan. He will be general secretary in the Chinese support.

Frank V. Slack, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will shortly leave to work among college students of India. For several years he has been secretary of the student department of the Y. M. C. A. among the eastern colleges of this country.

Senator Elihu Root and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, are to be guests at the twenty-eighth annual dinner of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Nov. 11.

### EVANS ESTATE INVENTORY.

Inventories of real and personal estate filed Monday by the executrix with the tax commissioner show that an estate of more than \$10,000,000 was left by Robert D. Evans, who was President Taft's landlord at Beverly. The real estate is valued at \$13,275 and the personal property at upward of \$10,000,000.

## Y. M. C. A. YOUTHS IN NEW YORK SHOW AEROPLANE MODELS

NEW YORK—The competition for length of flight by model aeroplanes held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association Nov. 5 emphasized again the increasing interest being taken in these models and the small but growing industry of their construction.

Many different models, imported and domestic, were entered and first prize was won by a high-priced French entry. Second and third prizes were won by monoplane and biplane machines entered by Bryan Batty and Percy Pierce.

On May 31 Batty won the gold medal for construction of his 16-foot glider at the West Hudson Aero Club meet, where approximately 150 machines were entered by amateurs and professionals.

An interesting phase of this business came out at the Y. M. C. A. competition. It was said that there is a large and growing demand for these model machines by merchants desiring an attractive window display, and many are now thus exhibited in New York.

Messrs. Pierce and Batty are doing considerable business at their factory, 2796 Morris avenue, where they construct to order exact copies of the Langley, Bleriot and Antoinette types of monoplanes and any selected biplane.

These models are from one to five feet in length, are guaranteed to fly and can be constructed to cover 300 feet under the motive power supplied by strong French engines.

It was stated also that Batty has under construction a biplane of new design over 30 feet in length and width, in which he intends to enter any aerial competitions scheduled here for next season.

The success of Batty, who is only 13 years old, and Pierce, who is 14, in competing with all entries, including imported French and Italian machines, is meeting with widespread interest and admiration, and the business has already reached considerable dimensions.

### BIG FUND FOR HOME MISSIONS.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—At the third session of the board of missions and Church Extension Society of the Methodist church held Monday \$574,000 was appropriated for the home mission and church extension work for the coming year.

## OFFICIALS TO BREAK GROUND SATURDAY IN NEW BROOKLYN TUBE

NEW YORK—Ground for the new South Brooklyn subway will be broken next Saturday when Chairman W. R. Wilcox of the public service commission turns the first shovel of earth. Elaborate ceremonies have been arranged and many notables will participate, including Governor Hughes, Mayor McClellan, Mayor-elect Gaynor and various other officials.

Preliminary designs for the structure of the elevated portions of the subway have been prepared by the public service commission and approved by the municipal art commission. Drawings of the proposed structure show many improvements over the style of elevated construction now in use in this city. An important feature will be the noise deadening plan which hereafter will be used on all elevated structures built here.

A solid concrete floor from 11 to 15 inches thick will be laid on top of the steel structure, and upon this will rest the ties supporting the rails and broken stone ballast. The concrete flooring will weld together the steel girders and prevent the noise from vibration caused by the running of trains. There will be a foot path surrounded by a railing along the whole road. This will enable passengers to dismount at any point during a block or other emergency with perfect safety. There will not be a particle of wood used on the structure, except for the ties.

All stations will be built on the mezzanine plan, that is the ticket house and station will be located under the structure, half way to the street. This is greatly in the interest of economy. The platforms will be much longer than those now in general use and will accommodate 10-car trains.

A hearing on the proposed subway construction in the Bronx district has been called by the board of estimate for Friday.

### JAPANESE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

CINCINNATI—The honorary Japanese commerce commissioners and trade experts who are touring America, left late Monday night for Indianapolis. They will visit many western cities en route to San Francisco, whence on Nov. 30 they will sail for Japan.

### SUPREME COURT TO TAKE RECESS.

WASHINGTON—A recess of the supreme court will be taken from Nov. 15 to Nov. 29. It was announced on Monday by Chief Justice Fuller.

## EASTERN TRAINMEN WILL DEMAND RAISE AND UNIFORM RATE

CHICAGO—Uniform schedules and a wage increase of about 12 per cent are to be asked by conductors and trainmen on every railroad system east of Chicago.

The move involves 125,000 men, and includes every railroad east of the Illinois Central's main southern line and north of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. It is said to be the most stupendous wage movement ever attempted by the railroad brotherhoods, and has been under consideration two years.

Incident to the demands of the eastern railroads, the switchmen and yardmen in Chicago who are controlled by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are asking a wage advance of five cents an hour. Eighteen of the large trunk lines with terminals in this city were served with notices. Switchmen and yardmen in St. Paul and Minneapolis also are moving for a wage increase.

Locomotive firemen on all roads west of Chicago also are taking steps to have existing schedules opened and are after a wage increase. The only men who are not involved are the locomotive engineers. While no strike vote has been considered by the chiefs of the various brotherhoods, the general managers are said to be seriously concerned over the situation.

The wages of the conductors and trainmen of the eastern lines are about 12 per cent lower than on the roads west of Chicago, and the present move is to bring them up to the western standard. The trainmen and conductors in the territory involved, which is known as the Eastern association district, already have voted on the demands. Conferences with the general managers are expected to open soon, when the necessary preliminaries have been completed.

## SCOTCH CONCERN FOR NEW JERSEY

LONDON—A Glasgow firm of belting manufacturers, R. & J. Dick, announce their intention to erect a factory in the United States even larger than their Scottish works, as the only method of meeting American competition in view of the American tariff of 35 per cent. A site has already been acquired in New Jersey.

## Imported Black Dress Silks Consigned from Lyons, France, and Zurich, Switzerland, to settle the estate of their New York Agent Now Offered At 15 to 30 Per Cent Under Current Prices

Black Peau de Soie	Black Duchess Modern
All Doubled Faced	With a very lustrous, rich finish
1.19 20-inch Peau de Soie.....98c	1.75 23-inch Black Duchess.....1.49
1.39 21-inch Peau de Soie.....1.19	2.00 23-inch Black Duchess.....1.59
1.75 22-inch Peau de Soie.....1.49	2.25 23-inch Black Duchess.....1.75
1.75 26-inch Peau de Soie.....1.45	2.50 23-inch Black Duchess.....1.98
2.00 26-inch Peau de Soie.....1.79	1.75 26-inch Black Duchess.....1.49
3.00 36-inch Peau de Soie.....2.50	

2.00 Black Cotele, 32 inches wide, at.....1.45  
1.75 Black Dress Taffeta, 26 in. wide, at.....1.35  
1.25 Armure Royal, 20 inches wide at.....98c

### Messaline and Faille

1.00 Black Messaline, 20-inch.....80c
75c Black Messaline, 20-inch.....59c
98c Black Messaline, 20-inch.....78c
2.50 Black Faille, 21-inch.....2.00
2.00 Black Faille, 21-inch.....1.75
1.85 Black Faille, 21-inch.....1.50

### Duchess Lambelle

1.25 Blk. 20-in. Duchess Lambelle 98c
2.00 Blk. 27-in. Duchess Lambelle 1.50
2.25 Blk. 36-in. Duchess Lambelle 1.85
3.00 Blk. 44-in. Duchess Lambelle 2.35
1.75 Black Gros Grain, 21-inch.....1.49
1.00 Black Ottoman, 20-inch.....79c

## Jordan Marsh Company

## SCHOOLS OF BOSTON IN THE FUTURE WILL CONTAIN SUN ROOMS

All new school buildings erected in the future are to contain sun and fresh air rooms, according to a communication to be sent by the school committee to the schoolhouse commission. A report containing such a recommendation was adopted at a special meeting of the school committee held Monday night.

A committee of the board also has under consideration a plan for utilizing the roofs of the present buildings, and it is probable that a recommendation will be made and action taken on this.

The matter of establishing an independent electric lighting system, to be operated by the school department, was again discussed and Messrs. Magenis and Brock were appointed a special committee to confer with the schoolhouse commission.

On recommendation of the Masters Association, the present course of instruction in military drill will be allowed to stand for the current school year as an experiment. Assistant Superintendent J. E. Burke reported that children crowded out of the schools in the Lyman and Edward Everett districts will be cared for. A portable house will be erected within a few days in the yard of the Cudworth school, while the objectionable upper room in the Savin Hill avenue school building will be remodeled and adapted to school purposes as soon as possible.

The report of William T. Krough, business agent, showed the total expenditures so far this year to have been \$3,120,822.44, as against \$2,988,755.85 for the same 10 months last year, an increase of \$142,066.59. This leaves a total unexpended balance of \$792,110.82.

A move looking toward a settlement of the disputed matter of where to locate the new police building and where to locate the new police station in East Boston was made. The committee sent word to the mayor and council and the police commissioner that it would be glad to confer with reference to the use of the old East Boston high school site.

## ASSOCIATES HONOR JAMES L. WHITNEY OF BOSTON LIBRARY

James L. Whitney was tendered a reception and banquet at the Hotel Vendome Monday evening when he was presented with a gold and silver loving cup by about 70 of his friends and associates of the Boston Public Library.

Joseph H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, and toastmaster of the evening, had on either side of him at the head of the table Mr. Whitney, Herbert L. Putnam, librarian of the Congressional library; Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Henry Whitney of Springfield, Miss Jane Adams, Miss McCurdy and Miss Nichols.

## MAKING SURE of your ACCOMMODATIONS



If you are traveling,—it makes no difference by what means, boat, train or automobile,—you'll find the use of the TELEPHONE will smooth over many rough places.

Reservations are made, accommodations engaged ahead, last directions given and good-byes said—all by telephone.

Then, too, if you recall suddenly some important matter that you overlooked before you left home, or if you want to exchange a word of good cheer with your family or friends, there's nothing like the Long Distance Bell to help you out.



## NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

## "Leaves the Hands 'Soft as Velvet' After Using"



This is what a prominent lady wrote us after she had used

## Lord's Infuso, The Queen of Silver Polishes

"The neutral composition of 'INFUSO' is not only a benefit to your silverware, giving it a 'LUSTRE THAT LASTS,' but you will not suffer the annoyance caused by using old style powders." THAT'S SATISFACTION.

For Sale by Good Grocers, Hardware Dealers and Department Stores everywhere, or Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co., all stores; R. H. White Co., Burditt & Williams Co., Hardware.

DEALERS SUPPLIED BY

F. T. LORD POLISH CO., Cambridge, Mass.

37 HOOVER AVENUE.

Mr. Whitney, who is one of the oldest active librarians in America, has been with the Boston Public Library for 40 years. He organized the catalog department of the public library and as its chief for nearly 30 years made it the model for such departments; he served as assistant librarian and librarian for several years, and after his resignation from the latter office about eight years ago he became chief of the statistical department.

After resolutions from the board of trustees commending Mr. Whitney for his many years of faithful service were read and addresses had been made, Lindsey Swift in behalf of the committee in a reminiscent and humorous speech presented the loving cup to Mr. Whitney. Mr. Whitney got three cheers when he arose, and after thanking those present for the gift, he read his reminiscences of the past 40 years in library work.



## TOURISTS FROM EAST

## BUSINESS OF RAIL LINES IS SUBJECT

MEN OF LETTERS  
AT PARIS DINNER

## AMERICAN WINS TEACHING HONOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909.

News of the Playhouses

**AT BOSTON THEATERS.**  
Hold Over Attractions.

### A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

### Attractions to Come.

DRAMA IN LONDON.

AT NEW YORK THEATERS.

## NOTES

# THE GREAT ELECTRIC SHOW

# NEW THEATER OPENS IN MANHATTAN TO A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE

*Interest Your Friends!*

[illegible]

A letter to your friends saying that you are sending them a copy of the Thanksgiving edition may make a regular subscriber of them).

# REAL ESTATE NEWS

NORTH END STILL ACTIVE.

## WEST END CHANGE

## BIG CAMBRIDGE SALE

## DORCHESTER HOUSES SOLD

Two brick houses, numbered 1810 to 1816 Dorchester avenue, junction of Edwin street, Dorchester, have been sold by Charles F. White et al., trustees, to Jacob Cohen. The total rating is \$29,700, including the 13,522 square feet of land in the lot.

Cleanliness being the Second Law of Nature its fulfillment is best effected by using the purest dentifrice

**Dr. Lyon's**  
**PERFECT**  
**Tooth Powder**

has for 43 years demonstrated  
the Very Essence of Cleanliness  
and to the refined is always

*An old friend of the family*



## SHIPPING NEWS

Steamship Ivernia of the Cunard line, according to a wireless received from her commander, Captain Potter, was 964 miles east of Boston light at 9 a. m. Monday, and the liner will reach her berth here early Thursday morning. The steamer is bringing 57 saloon passengers, 390 second cabin and 436 steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Allan liner Numidian is lying at Mystic wharf, discharging cargo. The steamer arrived late Monday from Glasgow and Mobile, bringing 300 cabin and steerage passengers. William Aitken, who has just fallen heir to a large fortune, came over on the steamer with his young bride. They are on their way to California, where they will live.

A number of young children, traveling alone, arrived on the steamer. The four little Mylett children, the eldest a boy of 9, came over to join their father, who lives in Derry, N. H.

Discharging 2500 tons of general cargo, the Warren line steamship Sagamore, Capt. Alexander Fenton, is now in this port. The vessel came in late Monday from Liverpool. When the steamer left the Mersey she had on board a flock of 111 prize English sheep. During the trip a lamb joined the flock. They were consigned to F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wis.

A halibut weighing 125 pounds and nearly five feet long was brought to T wharf today by the pollock schooner F. A. Oakes, Capt. Thomas Landry. Old fishermen say it is the first time they ever heard of a halibut of any size being caught with the small gear used by the pollock boats, which are deck handline vessels. The big fish was caught Saturday at Atwood Goodieck, one of the Oakes' crew, after a struggle. It brought 13½ cents a pound, the T wharf dealer who bought the fish paying more than \$16 for it.

Tuesday T wharf arrivals: Aspinet 21,300 pounds, Ida S. Brooks 12,000, Walter P. Goulart 31,000, Athena 10,500, Elva L. Spurling 21,000, Jessie Costa 26,000, Frances P. Mesquita 25,000, Mary B. Greer 30,000, Horne 15,500, James H. Cromwell 11,500, Flora J. Sears 14,000, Catherine and Ellen 10,000, Almeida 12,100, Dixie 3700, Emily Sears 10,000, W. H. Clement 5000, F. A. Oakes 4000, Emerald 5000, Blanche Irving 8000.

Tuesday prices at T wharf: Haddock \$36.50, large cod \$5.25, small \$3.25, \$4.25, large hake \$2.50, small hake \$1.50, pollock \$1.10, eusk \$2.25.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

## Arrived Today.

Strs Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk, with mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard; Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore, with 7344 tons of coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co., docked at Mystic wharf; City of Bangor, Curtis, Bangor, Me.; City of Gloucester, Lincolken, Gloucester; Melrose, from Baltimore, brought in 7344 tons of coal.

Str Old Colony, New York, with mds to N. E. Navigation Company.

Schs Charles H. Sprague, Clayton, Elizabethport, N. J.; Willie L. Maxwell, Bowdoin, Philadelphia, iron pipe.

Sch John A. Beckerman, Randall, Norfolk, with 655 tons of coal, at Crow Point; Young Brothers, South, Philadelphia for Portland, coal, anchored in Nantasket roads for a harbor; Methuesen, Douthouse, Halifax, N. S., for New York, in Nantasket roads; R. L. Day, Antwood, South Amboy for Boothbay, in Nantasket roads; Helen G. King, Conrad, Elizabethport for Halifax, N. S., in Nantasket roads.

Tugs Neponset, Sears, Annapolis, towing a mud digger, arr 6; James Woolley, Millen, Lynn, Mass., arr Monday p. m.

## Below.

Passed Highland light 7:15 a. m. sch George E. Edmunds, Coleman, Casacaque, N. Y., for Portland. Passed Boston light 1:30 a. m.

## Cleared.

Strs City of Macon, Dreyer, Savannah, by L. Wildes; Herman Winter, Thompson, New York, by G. W. Aspy; sch Willie H. Child, Waits, Guilford, by Rogers and Webb.

## Sailed Today.

Tugs Paoli, South Amboy, towing barges Radnor (from Gloucester), Haverford and Shamokin, and was putting back by Boston light at 8:50 a. m.; Tacony, towing large Ardmore (from South Amboy), Portland; James Woolley, Lynn, to return with barge Robeson, for Philadelphia.

## New York Arrivals.

Strs Carolina, Mediterranean ports; Albano (Albano), Hamburg; Hamburg, Genoa and Naples; Zulia, Maracaibo and Lagunayara; Marowine, Paramaribo, etc.; Brilliant, La Pallice and Shields; Atlas, from Huéla; Madonna, Mediterranean ports.

Bk France Marie, La Fehre; Marwelles.

Strs Georgia, Midtn ports; Apache, Jacksonville and Charleston; Havana, Havana.

Passed in City island, schs Evolution, Zaidi, Digby, N. S.; Seth W. Smith, Calais; William Booth, Emmons, Southport; Henry Withington, Davis, Rockport, Mass.; Harry W. Lewis, Pettis, Port Greville, N. S.; Cora May, Sabers, Windsor, N. S.; St. Leon, Bangor; Calvin P. Harris, Higgins, Rockport, Mass.

Passed in City island—Schs Roger Drury, Coker, St. John N. B., for New York; Rescue, Woburn, Dorchester, N. B., for do; Paola, Smith, Riverside, N. B., for do; Lois V. Chaplin, Robinson, St. John, N. B., for do; Garfield, White, Dignon, Windsor, N. S., for New York; Marguerite, Blinn, Weymouth, N. S., for do; L. A. Plummer, Foster, Bangor for do; Loda B. Gibson, for do; Thomas J. Lawrence, Rowe, Stonington for do; D. D. Withell, Pierce, Rockport, Mass., for do; Edna, Sullivan, Me., for do; Sarah Wood, for do; John Bracewell, for do.

## Movements of Vessels.

HULL, Nov 9—Anchored in Nantasket Roads: One unknown three-masted sch, one unknown two-masted sch, barge Wisconsin and Bethayres. Three-masted sch below, name could not be made out, passed up the sound at 8:50 a. m. Passing in up the sound putting back: Tug Paoli, for South Amboy, towing barges Radnor (from Gloucester), Haverford and Shamokin.

Passed out, cutter Gresham, cruising; fishing steamer Spray.

Anchored in Nantasket Roads, schs T. W. H. White, Guttenberg for Castine; Hortensia, from New York.

SABLE ISLAND—Str Majestic, Southampton for New York, 646 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 a. m., dock about 6 p. m. Wednesday; str President Grant, Tug Paoli, for New York, 50 miles south of here at 4:05 a. m., probably dock at 8 a. m. Thursday.

NEW YORK—Passed east, tug Honey Brook, Port Johnson for Boston, towing three barges.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Nov. 9—Arrd, tug Margaret, towing barges Dendron and T. J. Hooper; Prudence, towing barges Macungie, Schuykill and Manheim, Philadelphia, all for Boston (so reported); Allatross, towing large Liberty. Passed up, str Larimer, Pt Arthur for Philadelphia. Passed out, str Quantico, Philadelphia for Boston. Returning at 8:20 a. m., sch Sunlight, McCarthy, Norfolk for New York; 8, sch Benjamin A. Van Brunt, New Haven for Brunswick.

VADEN, Nov 8—Sld, str Kennebec (from New York), Chingkiang and Shanghai.

ALGERS, Nov 8—Sld, str Seneca (from New York), Penang, Singapore, etc.

BERMUDA, Nov 2—Arrd, str Almeria, Halifax, N. S. (and sld 3 for West Indies); sld, Oct 28, str Longway, France.

COCHIN, Nov 8—Sld, str Schuykill, Boston and New York.

DEMERAIRA, Nov 8—Sld, str Korona, New York via St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Nov 8—Arrd, str Merida, New York for Progresso and Vera Cruz; Mexico, Vera Cruz and Progresso for New York; sld, 6, str Havana, New York.

HONGKONG, Nov 4—Sld, str Albenga (from Yokohama, etc.), New York.

PROGRESO, Nov 7—Arrd, str Manzanillo, Campeche for New York; Hugon, New York; 4, sld, str Hannah M. Bell, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Nov 9—Arrd, str Joseph di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Tuscan, Providence; sch Mary E. H. Dow, Blake, Boston; tug Piedmont, towing barges Nos. 7, New London, 18, from Portsmouth, and 19, Portsmouth; passed down Sparrows point, str Everett, for Boston.

CAPE HENRY, Nov 9—Passed in, sch Dorothy B. Barrett, Portsmouth, N. H. for Norfolk; passed out, str Castleventry, Savannah via Norfolk for Manchester; schs Nathaniel T. Palmer, Norfolk for Boston; Cora F. Cressy, do for do; Gov Brooks, do for do; Margaret A. May, Charleston, S. C. for Philadelphia; Chas K. Schull, do for New York.

NOBKA, Nov 9—Passed south, tug supposed Astra, towing barges S. O. Co No 38, from Portland, and No 94, from Boston for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 9—Clrd, 8, strs Murcia, Leith; Caucasian, Belfast; Cadillac, Durban f. o.; Rhenania, Hamburg.

MARCUS HOOK, Nov 9—Passed down tug Monocacy, towing barges Manatway, Ashland and Conewago, Philadelphia for eastern ports.

SANTA CRUZ, Nov 8—Arrd, str Bayama, Manzanillo for New York.

SANTOS, Nov 6—Clrd, str Ocean Prince, New Orleans, with 11,000 bags coffee; Oct 27, arrd, str Ocean Prince, River Plate.

TRINIDAD, Nov 6—Sld, str Saltwell, Philadelphia.

TALTA, Oct 28—Arrd, str H. C. Henry, Pt. Luis.

VICTORIA, Oct 31—Arrd, str Thor, San Francisco for Nanaimo.

ANCONA, Oct 28—Arrd, str Peru, San Francisco via ports.

BAHIA BLANCA, Oct 28—Sld, str Balachala, Santos.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct 27—Arrd, str Darwin, Barry.

RUSSORAH, Oct 27—Arrd, str Guildhall.

CALCUTTA, Oct 27—Arrd, strs Martin, Lourenco Marques; 29, Belle of France, Colombo.

LONDON, Nov 9—Arrd, str Cambrian, Boston.

LOUISBURG, Nov 8—Sld str Chr Knudsen, Boston.

TACOMA, Nov 1—Arrd, schs Lottie Bennett, Rasmussen, Winslow.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct 27—Arrd, schs Esther Ann, Green, New York; Emma F. Angel, Shute, Philadelphia; sld, schs Emma S. Lord, Erskine, Morgan City; Orleans, Macdonald, Moss o'Pint; Griffin, Jewett, Moss Point; Clara A. Phinney, Hunter, Mobile.

HORTA, Oct 27—Sld, str Craighall, from Samarang, etc. Del Breakwater.

MOJI, Sept 9—Arrd, str Persia, Hongkong (proceeded for Mexico).

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., Oct 27—Sld, ship Milverton, Davies, Caldra; 28, str Loderer, Valparaiso; bk Conway Castle, Williams, Coquimbo.

OPIRTO, Oct 29—Arrd, sch Margaret Murray, Connors, St. Johns, N. F.

ORAN, Oct 8—Sld, str Hazelwood, Rosario, Colastine and New York.

PALERMO, Oct 31—Arrd, str Pontiac, Naples, etc.

PORMAN, Oct 27—Arrd, str Malabar, Tyne.

SHANGHAI, Oct 29—Arrd, str Coulson, Higo, etc., for New York.

TALTAL, Oct 26—Arrd, str Stephanotis, Valparaiso.

TUCOPILLA, Oct 27—Arrd, str Croydon, Antofagasta.

WELLINGTON, Oct 29—Sld, str Fife-shire, Montreal.

BRUNSWICK, Nov 8—Sld, str Ossa-baw, New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov 8—Arrd, strs Oriana, London; Delita, Port Antonio; Huron, New York (proceeded for Jacksonville); schs Humarock, Philadelphia; rap 8, schs Thomas Winsmore; sld, 8, strs Sapae, Norfolk; Ashfield, Baltimore.

CARTERET, N. J., Nov 7—Sld, sch Joseph W. Hawthorn, Savannah.

DIAMOND SHOAL, N. C., Nov 8—Passed, str Shawmut, Philadelphia for Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; Ogechee, Brunswick for New York; Dover, New York for Brunswick.

FORT BRAGG, Wash., Nov. 2—Sld, bk S. C. Allen, Wilder, Honolulu.

GALVESTON, Nov 8—Arrd, str Relay (cable) from off Tampico; El Sud, New York; Progresso, Havana; chrd, 8, strs Ramon de Larrinaga, Manchester; Aureole, Port Arthur; sld, 8, str Santurce, San Juan, P. R.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Nov 8—Arrd, str Matilda Weems, Baltimore.

HONOLULU, Nov 1—Arrd, 31, str Rosecrans, Gaviota, etc., towing ship Marion Chislett (and left Nov 2 on return); brk S. G. Wilder, Hansen, San Francisco.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8—Arrd, strs Arapahoe, New York; Voorburg, Charleston, S. C.; schs Clara E. Randall, New York; Barbara, Boston; 7, schs D. Howland Spear, Norfolk; Independent, Baltimore; sld, 8, strs Iroquois, New York; Indian, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Nov 8—Arrd 6, strs Romero, Norfolk; today, Miami, (proceeded for Havana); Mascotte, Port Tampa (proceeded for Havana); Colorado, New York (proceeded for Tampa); sld, 2, strs Hilonian, San Francisco; 6, Manchuria (from Hongkong, etc.), San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8—Clrd, str Rheinraft, Mobile; Barbadian, Liverpool, Parismina, Pecos del Toro via Belize, Port Barrios and Port Limon; sld from Port Eads, S. str Dictator, Bluefields; Julia Luckenbach, Philadelphia.

MANILA, Oct 30—Arr str Hartington, Newport News via Port Natal.

ROSARIO, Oct 28—Sld str Evesham, Santos; 10, arr strs Brundhila, Cardiff (and remained 27); Ethelaida, Campana, ST NAZAIRE, Oct 28—Arr str La Navarre, Vera Cruz and Havana; 21, sld str La Champagne, Vera Cruz.

SANTA ROSANA, Oct 22—Arr bk Dunstaffnage, Forbes, Hamburg; 31, sch Schome, Dennewig, Grays Harbor.

HANKOW, Nov 1—Sld str M. S. Dollar, San Francisco via San Pedro.

ST LUCIA, Oct 27—Sld str Lowlais, Port Arthur, Tex.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Oct 22—Arr str Paranaqua, Hamburg; in port, 21, bk Michael Berentsen, Torrensen, from New York (arr Sept 8 for United Kingdom).

RIVER PLATE, Oct 28—Arr str Earl of Carrick, Barry; Eaton Hall, Cardiff; Emma, Barry; Frisia, Amsterdam; Long-hirst, Cardiff; Warburg, Bremen.

WIRELESS REPORTS.

Str Larimer, from Port Arthur for New York, 104 miles north of Hatteras at 8 p. m. Monday.

Str Nacoochee, New York for Savannah, 172 miles north of Savannah Monday noon.

Str Saratoga, New York for Havana, 150 miles north of Jupiter at 8 p. m. Monday.

Str Prinz Joachim, New York for Kingston, etc. 656 miles south of Sandy Hook 8 p. m. Monday.

Str Havana, from Havana for New York, 266 miles south of Sandy Hook 8 p. m. Monday.

Str City of Augusta, Savannah for New York, passed Cape Lookout 6:45 p. m. Monday.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 166 Michigan Ave.

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GARRISON HALL  
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.  
Two suites of two rooms and bath to let; cafe, American and European plan; best and most reasonable in the Back Bay; also several apartments in other new apartment hotels at a special rate. Particulars of L. FURRY, Garrison Hall, Garrison St. Tel. Back Bay 2388.

FOR SALE  
Two heavy carved pine dining desks, nicely finished; in good condition; price reasonable. Address A. H. FORD, Clerk, 128 Hall St., East, Savannah, Ga.

FLORISTS  
FLETCHER OF AUBURNDALE  
Flowers for all occasions, fresh from the greenhouses—one block from Northumbria Park. Trees, shrubs, plants. Telephone.

BONDS FOR SALE  
6% First Mortgage Bonds secured by first lien on improved real estate in St. Joseph, Mo. For particulars write THE FIRST TRUST CO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BONDS FOR SALE  
6% First Mortgage Bonds secured by first lien on improved real estate in St. Joseph, Mo. This proposition is of special interest to every person who has money to invest. Write to WILLIAM F. UHLMAN, St. Joseph, Mo.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET  
PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE  
Arrivals.  
The steamer Kershaw, which arrived here today from Norfolk, brought 300 bskts beans, 200 lbs peanuts, 1100 lbs oranges.

The steamer Canopic from Mediterranean ports brought 18,086 bbls grapes, 75 lbs nuts, 9 lbs almonds, 123 cs figs, 11,000 bxs macaroni, 1220 bxs 778 cs walnuts, 424 lbs filberts, 1504 cs chestnuts, 1591 lbs lemons, 80 hlf bxs melons, 65 lbs beans.

The steamer Sagamore from Liverpool brought 64 half cases onions, 500 lbs raisins, 2732 barrels grapes, 300 cases, 275 boxes, 21 barrels almonds, 200 barrels, 200 half cases currants.

The steamer City of Macon from Savannah brought 640 boxes oranges, 5 boxes raisins, 325 boxes macaroni, and the Massachusetts brought 30 boxes lemons, 20 lbs beans, 19 boxes raisins, 315 boxes macaroni. Both from New York.

The Norfolk steamer, due here tomorrow, has 200 bags peanuts and 500 boxes oranges aboard.

The steamer Cambrian, from Boston, with 219 barrels apples arrived at London today.

The steamer Esparta sailed from Port Limon Sunday with bananas for United Fruit Company. She is due next Monday.

Boston Receipts.  
Today, 1909, 1275 tons, 1620 boxes, 136,486 pounds butter, 529 boxes cheese, 2932 cases eggs; 1908, 1662 tons, 1950 boxes, 114,355 pounds butter, 653 boxes cheese, 2032 cases eggs.

Monday, 1909, 2367 tons, 119,883 pounds butter, 154 boxes cheese, 1886 cases eggs; 1908, 2003 tons, 144,326 pounds butter, 258 boxes cheese, 3981 cases eggs.

New York Market.  
Butter—Creamery specials, straight marks, 31½c, 31c; 30c; creamery extras, 29½c; creamery firsts, 29c; creamery specials, seller the week, 31½c, 30½c; 75 creamery specials, buyer 30 days, 32½c; 75 creamery specials, straight marks, seller tomorrow, 31½c, 31c, Sales—2 lots 25 tubs each creamery specials 31c, 25 creamery extras 30c, 50 creamery extras, seller tomorrow, 30c. Receipts 11,016 packages.

Today, 11,016 packages butter; 3414 boxes cheese; 8877 cases eggs; 1908, 14,489 packages butter; 4101 boxes cheese; 10,100 cases eggs; Monday, 3358 packages butter; 716 boxes cheese; 4471 cases eggs; 1908, 3121 packages butter; 1466 boxes cheese; 4189 cases eggs.

Other Markets.  
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8—Egg market firm at 25½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Butter market steady. Extras 30c, packing stock 23½c; receipts 6878. Egg market firm, prime firsts 28c, firsts 27c, ordinary firsts 25c, receipts 4489.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 8 Official butter market steady at 31c.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8—Cheese sales 1800 boxes at 15c, curb 15½c to 16c.

NEW YORK Fruit News.  
NEW YORK The steamers Hamburg, with 900 boxes Messina lemons; Madonna, with 27,000 barrels grapes; Carolina, with 19,000 barrels grapes, and Georgia, with 4500 barrels grapes, have arrived here.

Sale Monday—Fourteen cars California oranges. The market was 5c to 10c easier; 96s sold \$1.65@6.05, 112s \$1.65@6.25, 126s \$1.65@7.02½, 150s \$1.65@6.25, 176s \$1.65@5.35, 200s and 216s \$1.65@4.90, 250s \$1.65@4.10; 4000 boxes Florida oranges sold \$1.60@2.90, 23,000 barrels grapes per steamer San Giovanni sold choice to extra choice \$3.75@4.25, fancy \$4.37½@5, extra fancy \$5.75@6.37½, few lots \$7.12½@8.25.

Boston Prices.  
Flour—Quiet and easy; mill shipments, spring patents, \$5.50@6; clears, \$4.70@5; winter patents, \$5.75@6.10; straight, \$5.50@5.80; clears, \$5.30@5.50; Kansas patents, in jute, \$5.10@5.50; rye flour, \$4.10@4.60; graham, \$4.35@5.70; rye flour, \$4.10@4.60; graham, \$4.35@5.70.

Corn—Quiet and firmer; car lots on spot, No. 2 yellow, 74¢@74½¢; steamer yellow, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 yellow, 73¢@73½¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 yellow, 72½¢@73¢; lake and rail shipments, ½¢ per bushel less.

Oats—Quiet and steady; car lots, on spot, No. 2 yellow, 74¢@74½¢; steamer yellow, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 yellow, 73¢@73½¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 yellow, 72½¢@73¢; lake and rail shipments, ½¢ per bushel less.

Spoken.  
Lat 31.40 n long 70.42 w. By bk C. R. C. from Santos bound n; reported by str Coame.

BARS HOTELS AS LICENSEES.  
Abbott W. Lawrence, chairman of the Chelsea board of license commissioners, has declared that there will be no licenses issued to hotels next year for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that there will be no Sunday sales in Chelsea.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

BUY LAND  
NEAR DENVER  
COMING UNDER IRRIGATION.  
Will double in value in a very short time. Your choice of three new districts. Easy terms. Sectional map and prospectus free.  
The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.  
R. A. MORRISON, Pres.  
1715 California St. Denver, Colo.  
W. 1501.

BONDS FOR SALE  
6% First Mortgage Bonds secured by first lien on improved real estate in St. Joseph, Mo. For particulars write THE FIRST TRUST CO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BONDS FOR SALE  
6% First Mortgage Bonds secured by first lien on improved real estate in St. Joseph, Mo. This proposition is of special interest to every person who has money to invest. Write to WILLIAM F. UHLMAN, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Need for More Teachers in Public Schools

There is a remarkable article in the World's Work for November, the confession of a teacher. The writer does not present herself in a favorable light, and one questions her right to speak for women of a higher ideal, yet discounting the personal equation, intimated most strongly in her conclusion that the children are "donkeys," one may examine with some sympathy the startling claim that teachers "hate their profession and are ashamed of it."

The whole point is exactly here: there is not enough money spent on the schools, or what is spent does not go to the right place. Given the right man or woman, the little red schoolhouse may be the place where children are set on the long road with a living ideal. The elaborate buildings and equipment of city schools, where in one room a single teacher has fifty—even a hundred—different mentalities to awake to their right

individual development, cannot possibly do the work of the small school, where a dozen or twenty children were led by the teacher's thought, not the tedious meticulousness of school boards. If the country cannot build and furnish magnificent schools because so much must be spent in theaters or railway stations, and also pay teachers enough and furnish enough teachers to permit the real work of teaching to be done among us, then by all means let us slight in buildings and laboratories and text-books, and the time spent in discipline, and go back to small, simple schools and small classes, with freedom for the teacher and pupils to live their lives together happily. When she knows that her work approaches her ideal of service, the teacher will no longer be "ashamed" of her profession, but will realize the name teacher as the noblest title she could have.

## The Editor's Critics

It is held to be inexcusable for a newspaper editor to make the slightest mistake in a statement of any sort, while professional persons, upon whose certainty of knowledge and on whose statement in regard thereto the most important interests depend, make the most serious errors without incurring the slightest criticism, much less blame.

Take the judge on the bench, whose decisions are set aside and annulled by higher courts almost every day—the judge whose judgment is so reversed does not suffer in the least in public and professional estimation.

This condition exists, says the New Orleans Picayune, because every individual firmly believes that he could conduct newspapers better than he could be charged with the work, while no unprofessional person would undertake to usurp the functions of the judge.

## Nor Could a Chinaman

The following bit of art "patter" from an article in the New York Sun is amusing to the layman:

The portraits of Nicholas Hasselauer and his wife Geertruyt van Erp in one of the cabinets are painted with such consummate artistry that you gasp. The thin paint, every stroke of which sings out, sets you to thinking of John Sargent and how he has caught the trick of brush work—at a slower tempo. But not even Sargent could have produced the collar and cuffs.

## The Christian Science Monitor

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## Growth of Brown University

It was in 1764 that Chad Brown's descendants in Providence, R. I., had the pleasure of seeing the opening of the college built upon ground that they had donated, and which was then one of the very few educational institutions in this country. The little college then started—it had not begun as a university—has been growing steadily. In the 145 years since its opening it has graduated 6100 students.

But the opening of the present year marks a very considerable advance in the fortunes of Brown. Compared with 10 years ago the university has made progress that is hardly to be matched elsewhere in the country. The university has acquired 12 tracts of land and erected 13 new buildings. Three new departments have been added and six new chairs of instruction. The members of the faculty have increased 12.4 per cent, the number of students 14.4 per cent, the number of books in the library 70 per cent, the number of courses of study 43 per cent and the endowment 254 per cent.

President Faunce is working wonders there, and his enthusiasm and energy seem to have inspired his entire corps of associates. —Utica Observer.

## A Royal Fashion

The Emperor of Germany has a little newspaper of his own, with an edition of two copies, which is edited for himself and prints only the important news of the world after it has been winnowed from the chaff. —Exchange.

No woman with a level head could possibly wear the hats that are designed nowadays. —Palladium.

Oh, Thou! who dryest the mourner's tear,  
How dark this world would be,  
If, when deceived and wounded here,  
We could not fly to Thee,  
Oh, who could bear life's stormy doom,  
Did not thy wing of love,  
Come, brightly wafting through the gloom,  
Our peace-branch from above?  
Then sorrow, touched by Thee,  
Grows bright,  
With more than rapture's rays;  
As darkness shows us worlds of light  
We never saw by day! —Moore.

## THE POINT OF VIEW

All education, all growth in knowledge, involves a continuous change of view-point in the mind of the investigator or the student, until actual fact concerning the question under consideration is fully understood. Beginning with vague and incorrect notions about any matter, the learner gradually approaches the truth about it, and discards as he sees the facts, the crude and hazy beliefs with which he started out. This is true of all mental progress, in things intellectual, as well as in things spiritual. The child at the blackboard makes mistakes in putting together his totals because he does not know enough about the law governing numbers; as his point of view changes with enlightenment, he corrects the trouble and the true statement appears. The student of music, of art, of astronomy or chemistry or of any natural science, takes the same mental footsteps. Beginning with a mind totally ignorant upon the subject, or filled with untrue conjectures, he keeps changing his view-points daily, perhaps hourly and momentarily, as he attains to the knowledge he seeks. What is true about the matter is continually removing from his mind whatever is untrue, and putting in its place a better concept; this, in turn, is outgrown as a still higher point of view is reached, and so from outlook to outlook the student progresses until the final and entirely right point of view shall be made his own.

In manufacture, invention, business enterprises and all the intricacies of the modern civilization, the experience is the same. Each man discerns, judges, decides and acts from his own point of view, and only that man who is willing to abandon his view-point, if it be wrong, and adopt one more nearly correct, is considered progressive and of service to his community. The long search for the right way so evident in the patient lives of the world's great inventors well illustrates the growth out of narrow and restrictive view-points into the freedom and inspiration of a broader outlook. And the world owes its present achievements to that type of mind which is willing to progress. All education involves from the start a broadening of the comprehension, a coming from opinion to fact, from "half-truths" to Truth, from the relative to the absolute; and the change of the point of view is continuous, and sometimes so gentle as to be almost unnoticed.

If this change of view-point is necessary in all education, it is certainly true of growth in the knowledge of things spiritual. People of all generations and races have believed all kinds of things about God and salvation and the future life. Not all these conflicting theories and speculations can be true, of course, and in order to find out the one thing that is true about God and the universe these varying beliefs must pass, like all things temporal, and the true point of view must come to light. Because there is only one Truth, there can be really but one point of view, and all mortals must progressively lay aside their relative theories and eventually come together in this right outlook before absolute Truth is universally understood. When all men know what is true about God and the universe, they will know alike about Him. They can no more differ in opinion than mathematicians can differ about the basic law of number. In one case as in the other, differences spring from ignorance, and a change of view-point must occur to dispel the ignorance, and, in consequence, the difference.

Christian Scientists are convinced that Christ Jesus wrought out a scientific law of blending of his point of view with the divine Mind—the Mind which is God, and which knows and sees all existing things rightly. They are further convinced that the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mrs. Eddy, contains a statement of Truth which makes plain this perfect and spiritual view-point. And they are striving to attain to this mental outlook because it offers to them release from sin and disease, and promises a victory over the view-points of the fleshly mind. It is sometimes supposed by those who do not understand, that Christian Scientists look upon suffering as "imagination" because Christian Science has discovered the cause of trouble to be mental rather than physical. This conclusion is no nearer right than to call the mistake of the child at the blackboard, or the blunder of the stupid or stubborn mechanic at his task, or the faulty effort of the young inventor, imagination. A failure to understand the truth about

## FIRST HOUSE IN STOCKTON, CAL.

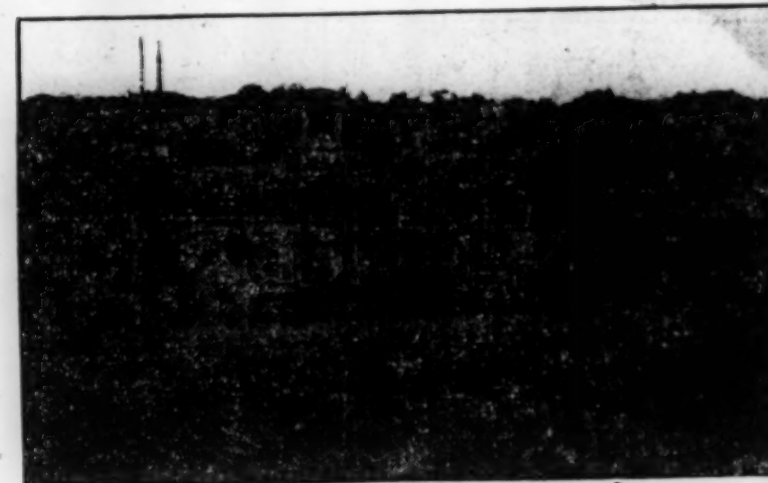
Stockton, Cal., was never a Spanish settlement, as were so many other cities of the state. It dates from 1848 and was the result of an advantageous location at the head of tide water on an arm of the San Joaquin river, being the most convenient point to the "Southern mines." The first house in the city was built by Capt. C. M. Weber, owner of the Mexican grant of many leagues extending on all sides of the present city. The original structure was a modest one-story dwelling of adobe about 100 feet long. In this Captain Weber and his wife lived before the advent of miners attracted by the rush of '49.

In that year Captain Weber found a vessel laden with lumber in San Francisco and, buying both vessel and cargo, sent both to Stockton and with the lumber added a second story to his residence, making it as it appears in the photograph. When he figured out the cost of his purchase, he learned that the lumber had cost him one dollar per board foot. This was not the only expensive feature in the erection of the house. Carpenters received "an ounce a day," the owner being of gold and of the value of \$10.

Visitors to Stockton today, 60 years after that house was built, may imagine the picture of the ship in the channel an

exaggeration, but it is not. The picture is a copy from a daguerrotype, and the ship was but one of many that sailed to Stockton before the channel was obstructed by mining debris that swept down the tributaries of the San Joaquin from the "southern mines" in the Sierra regions. The house, which was for many years the social center of Stockton, has

RESIDENCE OF CAPT. C. M. WEBER, STOCKTON, CAL.  
Built of wood and adobe. (1850.)



## First Telegraph Poles

General Serrell, a famous civil and military engineer of his day, told a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the story of how the first telegraph pole was set up between Baltimore and Washington. Alfred Vail had some money and was helping Professor Morse. The latter's idea was that the wires must be run through pipes underground much as they are run today where overhead wires are forbidden. Mr. Vail said that it would be an impossible expense to dig the long trench, pipe it and string the wires through it. He experimented and then told Professor Morse that to set up "sticks" and string the wires on them was a feasible plan. He had tested it, insulating the wires by stringing them through the necks of broken bottles. It was objected that people would hit and break the wires. Then they made the sticks taller. Finally Professor Morse was convinced of the practicability of the plan, and the first telegraph poles were set up along the highway.

## The Indians of the Country

The popular idea that the American Indians are decreasing in number is dispelled by official figures showing that today there are more than 300,000 red men in the United States. The increase in population of about 40,000 during the last two decades is attributed to the government's constant effort to uplift the Indian to the level of contemporary civilization.

To encourage the industry of the Indian the government has found feasible the plan to cut down the number of approved leases on Indian allotments and thousands of Indians have become competent to conduct their own affairs free from governmental control. During the present year the leases approved numbered about 2000 less than during 1908. During 1908 about 1000 Indians were given the privilege of handling their own allotments, although the legal title was retained by the government. —New York Tribune.

## Color Harmony in the Home

The right order of importance in the house runs something like this—the human beings, the furniture, the pictures, the rugs and portieres, the small fixtures and ornaments, and lastly, a background for everything else, comes the wall covering. It is very, very seldom that we find things in the home actually conceived in their right order of importance. This comes from two causes—we want everything in the house to be "pretty," and we do not consider the relation of each article to all the others and to the effect of the entire room.

No good painter would for a moment consider the introduction of any element whatsoever into his picture which was not harmonious; more than that, he would introduce no element which was not absolutely needed at the place where it appears. There is no difference in this regard between the composing of a picture and the creating of a harmonious room; only the elements with which we work vary. Old-fashioned rooms are generally very charming, simply because of the fact that time has softened any aggressiveness which their furnishings may have had in the heyday of their youth.

Probably the grayed greens and browns are the most restful of colors, and their use is highly advisable for the woodwork and walls of the much-frequented living-room, study, sewing-room and nursery. Let us make the home a haven of peace instead of a riotous museum of form and color.

When the general color scheme of a room is decided upon, every object which enters into its furnishing should be related in color to this scheme—the floors, walls, woodwork, rugs, portieres, pictures, furniture, and the small ornaments, should be harmonious, pitched in the same key and playing the same aria. (Pictures having large white mats belong in rooms where the whole color scheme is light; brown photographs framed closely in dark frames should appear against walls of similar character.) With this thought in mind, it is not easy to go wrong.

The halls and the dining room, where

## Met the Wagon on the Way

He had no time to tarry when the sun made up the day;  
No waitin' for the wagon, he met it on the way.

Winter time or May, he had no time to stay;  
He heard the wagon comin' and met it on the way.

And since Old Opportunity might walk his way no more,  
He heard him knockin', knockin', and met him at the door.

That was just his way, winter time or May;  
He welcomed Opportunity and asked him in to stay.

## Grandeur

"It must be fine to be under contract to write exclusively for a big magazine." "And to have all the other magazines clamoring for your work, eh?" "Just so. Think of the satisfaction of sending 'em a printed refusal slip." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers, but they rise behind her steps, not before them. "Her feet have touched the meadows, and left the daisies rosy." You think that only a lover's fancy—false and vain! How if it could be true? You think this also, perhaps, only a poet's fancy: "Even the light harebell raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread." But it is little to say of a woman that she only does not destroy where she passes. She should revive; the harebells should bloom, not stoop, as she passes. —Ruskin.

## Hot for South America

Signora de Portela, wife of the Argentine minister, reminds us in a chat with the Chicago Record, that South America is quite as much a temperate region as North America. It would be as absurd to think of South America as all tropic as to think of North America as all frigid because part of it happens to lie in the arctic zone. He says:

"In 1910 the country celebrates the centennial of its liberty, which is dated officially from May 25, 1810, when the natives of what was then called the province of the Rio de la Plata demanded the resignation of the Spanish viceroy. As the United States did in 1876, we will commemorate this signal event by one of the greatest exhibitions ever planned in the South. It will be in a paramount sense a railroad exposition, and the projectors are evolving ideas as vast as those which marked the world's fairs of Chicago and St. Louis."

"The Argentina Congress has already appropriated \$8,000,000, and every effort will be made to prevail upon our Northern neighbors to take advantage of improved facilities and lower rates of transportation and come down and get acquainted with us. Traveling in the main is much more advanced than in many parts of Europe, and added to comfort is the inducement of seeing the gorgeous vegetation of the South, mountains on which every variety of cactus bloom as thickly and as regularly set as asparagus in its bed, with every shade of exquisite blossom."

We desire to extend a cordial welcome, may properly have red or orange in the color scheme. The orange-red is always more pleasing and cheerful than the violet-red, in which the blue in the violet tends to render the red cold and disagreeable.

Inasmuch as immaculate cleanliness is the essential characteristic of the bedroom, it may be finished in light and delicate colorings, which suggest, from their association with white, a cleanliness, a daintiness and a freshness which is always very charming.

Never do anything in house decorating because it is style. Style may be, and oftentimes is, absolutely divorced from art and common sense. Art is always but a species of refined common sense, it is "the real, well seen." The most elaborate, the most beautiful thing, is inartistic if not in an appropriate setting. Harmony is the key-note in the making of a house. —Suburban Life.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,  
Boston, Mass.

## Children's Department

### Popping Corn

Bring an ear of yellow corn, and then rub, rub, rub.  
Till the kernels rattle off from the nub, nub, nub.  
Then put them in a hopper made of wire, wire, wire.  
And set the little hopper on the fire, fire, fire.  
If you find them getting lively, give a shake, shake, shake.  
And a very pretty clatter they will make, make, make.  
Hark! hear the heated grains going pop, pop, pop.  
All about the little hopper going hop, hop, hop.  
When you see the yellow corn turning white, white, white.  
You may know that the popping is done right, right, right.  
—From "Little Poems for Little Children," by Valeria J. Campbell.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What vegetable?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Räpser.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, November 9, 1909.

### Secretary Ballinger and the Withdrawals

SECRETARY BALLINGER on Monday replied at some length to the allegations made with reference to the rescinding upon his order of waterpower land withdrawals under his predecessor, Secretary Garfield; today he is given occasion and opportunity for another statement, this time with reference to the Alaska coal lands matter, dealt with by President Taft almost at the very beginning of the tour that comes to a close tomorrow. As to the waterpower site matter, his defense is as strong as any he has made since the beginning of the controversy.

He claims that the Garfield withdrawal was a tentative and emergency order, and seems to support this fully by showing that it covered land thirty and thirty-six miles from the streams whose conservation was the main purpose of the action taken. In other instances, portions of the streams were not withdrawn at all. Again, under this order, land was withdrawn from settlement upon which, or near which, the development of waterpower was impossible. Moreover, the order included thousands of acres of land that did not belong to the government.

In reply to the charge that between the time of his revocation of the Garfield order and his issue of one to take its place opportunity to do so was given those who were seeking possession of valuable water sites, Secretary Ballinger declares that the interests of the public were protected all the way through, and he is more sweeping even than his critics could have expected him to be when he says that "not a single power site has passed out of the possession of the government during this administration." And he adds: "As a matter of fact, the withdrawals ordered by me protected fifty per cent. more power sites than were conserved by the Garfield order"—which fact, he says, is put forward with the purpose only of proving that the Garfield order was tentative "and one that any friend of the conservation policy must have replaced with more intelligent withdrawals as soon as he could acquire the data on which to base them."

As to the Alaskan coal lands matter, we have Mr. Glavis, after two months of preparation, making as strong a defense of his own attitude as it is possible for him to set up by renewing the attack upon Secretary Ballinger. This has become very largely a partizan controversy. The expressed opinions of those concerned in it do not come any nearer settling it than do the partizan disputants in the Cook-Pearcy controversy.

Very likely the entire matter of Secretary Ballinger's conduct with relation to conservation will become the subject of congressional inquiry. This will be the speediest way of disposing of it, and it is due to all parties concerned, including the President, that it shall be disposed of as speedily as possible.

Most authorities date the foundation of Mobile in 1702. Shortly after that it became the capital of the province of Louisiana and retained this distinction until 1720. A committee of the citizens of Mobile, appointed to work out a plan for the celebration of the bicentenary of the city, however, has decided that the foundation took place in 1711, Iberville being the leading factor in bringing it about. Mobile, as those who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with our early history are aware, is several years the senior of New Orleans. Like the latter it was, during its first century, alternately in possession of the Spanish, the French and the British. It was first occupied by United States troops in 1813 and was incorporated as a city in 1819. Its area was reduced and its name changed to Port of Mobile in 1870, and the rights of municipal government were restored to it in 1887.

The civil war bore heavily upon Mobile; other circumstances conspired for several years afterward to retard its progress. But latterly it has been growing and prospering in sympathy with the general forward movement of the South. Its population in 1890 was but 31,076; in 1900 it had climbed to only 38,469, but it is confidently expected that the coming census will give it a population of nearly 70,000.

Because of the recent progress of the city its people feel more like celebrating the bicentenary of its beginning than they would have felt in 1902. At all events they are going to celebrate it in the spring of 1911, perhaps in the month of May.

It will seem a little bit odd for the President after tomorrow not to be in a new place every morning, but if he will put up with the monotony of the White House for a while, another trip will be planned for him.

### Fast Trains to St. Louis

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR trains have been put on between New York city and St. Louis, Mo., by the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads. The Pennsylvania train leaves New York at 6:25 p. m. and is due in St. Louis at 5:25 on the following day. The New York Central train leaves the Grand Central station at 2:45 p. m. and arrives at the Union depot, St. Louis, at 1:45 the next day. The distance is 1174 miles, and it must be made at a rate of about forty-nine miles an hour.

Faster time than this has been and is being made. The undertakings are, however, interesting and important for another reason than speed, in that they confer upon St. Louis recognition as a great commercial and industrial center that has been long deserved and perhaps too long deferred.

St. Louis is to the great Southwest what Chicago is to the

great Northwest. The two cities are no longer rivals; each has its distinctive field; even though their territory may overlap at certain points, the great bulk of the trade of each is beyond the reach of the other.

St. Louis has made tremendous strides during the last ten years. The impetus that its energies and enterprises have received is one more crushing answer to the assertion that a world's fair does not help a city. The St. Louis world's fair was worth everything it cost to that community if it did nothing more than to awaken its people to a sense of its possibilities. The communal enthusiasm that a world's fair arouses puts into commission activities which have been lying dormant and causes a city to see itself at its best.

However this may be, the fact remains that St. Louis is attracting the consideration from the railroads that might well have been granted it earlier. And Boston is gaining from the closer connection with both great mid-western centers.

### Senator Aldrich in the West

THE RECEPTION accorded Senator Aldrich by the Commercial Club of Chicago would seem to indicate that the business interests of the middle West, while disagreeing with him on many points, both as to tariff and monetary matters, are in a mood to listen to him respectfully and to give serious consideration to everything he has to say. The people of the middle West in general may be counted upon to assume a similar attitude. Whether the positions taken by Senator Aldrich may be popular or unpopular, there is a widespread impression among those who have followed his long public career that, in the main, he is sound.

In the recent convention of the National Bankers' Association it became clear that the plan for a central bank put forward by Mr. Reynolds would meet with strong opposition from his brother bankers. Since then it has become clear that popular regard for what by any stretch of terms might be called a government bank has not increased in this country with the years or the decades. Senator Aldrich, therefore, was talking not only to the western financiers but to the plain people of that section of the country, when he presented the various phases of the monetary problem. He stated it, for instance, as an impossibility that any credit organization could be established which could interfere with or control existing banks, or which might be used to further speculative purposes, or which could fall under the domination of financial men or interests in any section of the nation. "We have," he said, "many financial centers of varying importance in the United States between which natural rivalries exist, and whatever form our organization might take, it is necessary to guard against giving to one banking community any advantage over another." Equally clear was he in advancing the proposition that whatever may be done in the direction of a central organization of banking interests it must be kept absolutely aloof from the influence of partizan politics.

The whole tenor of Senator Aldrich's remarks shows plainly that the monetary commission of which he is chairman will be in no hurry to submit a currency reform plan, and that the plan that will be submitted ultimately will be along the most conservative lines. What the monetary commission is striving to do is to bring about some form of legislation that will insure the tranquillity of business, not its disturbance.

A GREAT many cities in this country that are not governed any better than they ought to be seem to take a great deal of pleasure in criticizing some other cities that are not governed as they should be. If all cities would only straighten out their own affairs first the uplift would be an uplift indeed.

COUNT BERNSTORFF, the German ambassador, in his address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, said that Germany does not strive to acquire further colonies but is quite content to develop the resources of those colonies she already possesses. He also indicated that they were no longer regarded as suitable for settlement by Europeans, consoling himself with the idea that colonies do not strengthen the power of the mother country. Nevertheless there is at least one German colony in regard to which hopes for settlement by the fatherland's surplus population are still largely entertained. German South West Africa unquestionably offers opportunities for European farmers, even if its prospects are far less brilliant than those of British South Africa. After the trial and the heavy expenditure the colony has put the Germans to, they mean to make the best of these opportunities. And since among the foremost problems of German South West Africa has always been that of introducing home-life through immigration of German women, there was formed two years ago a German Colonial Women's Union, which last year became affiliated with the Colonial Society as the "Women's Union of the German Colonial Society." Its program includes colonial propaganda, among German women of all classes, the promotion of female emigration to the colonies, education among colonial settlers and the strengthening of economic and intellectual bonds between the settlers and the old home.

The results of their systematic efforts—carried on with typical Teutonic thoroughness—are regarded as excellent, for they have above all checked the growth of a half-breed population in German South West Africa, which threatened to become a menace to the development of the colony. Governesses, helpers, maid servants are sent out by the union to absolutely secure positions and their passage is paid from the funds of the colonial society. And such has been the growth of the union—which now counts no less than thirty-eight branches with a total membership of 5000—that the work in the colonies has been divided into spheres, one branch providing a kindergarten, another a library, another a mission station.

This work has far more than local or national importance. The native question in the whole of South Africa is growing in gravity as the advance of European civilization brings the aborigines more and more within the scope of the white man's thought. The basic factor in solving the question is realized to be the establishment of a numerically and ethnically strong white population, precluding miscegenation. It is evident that all white settlers, of whatever nationality and under whatever flag, must cooperate toward that end. And the women's union of the German colonial society is filling a conspicuous place in that cooperation.

### German Women for Africa

HERODOTUS speaks of the Heraion of Samos as the greatest of all temples that he had visited or heard of. Other edifices and monuments were in proportion, for of all the Grecian islands none played a greater part or was more flourishing and wealthy; it changed masters frequently on account of its importance, the most famous of them being Polycrates. But unsurpassed in picturesque variety of scenery, the island is still more noted for its agitated history, at one period of which—in 1453—it was completely depopulated by the Turks; repopulated a century later, it grew again to such importance that when the time of throwing off the Turkish yoke had come, it was able to take a most prominent part in the independence and is today a principality governed by a Christian prince appointed by the Sultan. But its vestiges of ancient grandeur, reduced to utter ruin in the course of agitated centuries, have never been even approximately investigated, much less laid bare. This was reserved for a German archeologist who has just secured concession, for ten years, to uncover the art treasures of the island. Director Wiegand, well known through his eminently successful excavations of Priene and Miletos, has obtained this privilege for the Royal Museum of Berlin, in virtue of an agreement he entered into with the prince of Samos.

The German savant is confident that excavations on the island will yield by far the greatest treasures of all centers of Grecian culture as yet unexplored. For even superficial investigation, mere scratchings of the soil, have yielded relatively remarkable results, and the great Heraion, the temple dedicated to Juno, has not even been thoroughly surveyed. German enterprise so prominent in commercial pursuits throughout the near east, is no less so in the interests of archeological research, and for the one as for the other it points the way to Americans for wider scope of activity.

### Excavations in Samos

### Coke and the Smoke Nuisance

THE smoke nuisance and how to abate it continues to be one of Chicago's paramount questions. Since the Illinois Central railroad recently declined to substitute electric motors for steam locomotives, and gave reasons for doing so that would probably hold good in the courts, the attention of those who have taken the lead in the movement to eliminate the smoke nuisance has been turned to coke as a solution of the problem.

Illinois is one of the greatest soft coal regions in the world. It contains more unmined coal than any other state in the Union. More than 200,000,000,000 tons of coal, according to the estimates of experts, lie beneath its prairies. Every pound of this, it is now claimed, can be transformed into smokeless coke. No objection could be raised to this transformation on any ground because it is, generally speaking, useless for metallurgical purposes. Its sulphur and ash are too high and its structure not strong enough for blast furnaces. The use of the soft coal as a fuel, if transformed into coke, would be tremendously increased, especially if locomotives, factories, and in fact all consumers, were prohibited from using it in any other form.

Just how far the law could or should go in the matter of regulating the kind of fuel one should use is a question, especially, as in this case, where enforcement of the use of coke, by reason of its higher price, might work a hardship to some. It is held, however, that the price need not be very much higher for coke than for coal, and that if the state shall take the matter of transforming it in hand the difference in the price would be very much smaller, and might be removed altogether.

The details of the plan are being worked out. In the meantime there is no question at all that the general use of coke will solve the smoke problem in Chicago and in other cities where soft coal is now in general use. Nor is there any danger that its use will postpone the employment of electric power on railways for any great length of time. This change will come when the time is fully ripe for it, and when it comes the other phase of the problem—that with relation to dust—will also disappear.

A VISITOR from Toronto, Ont., addressing the school teachers of Worcester, Mass., a few days ago, touched upon an idea that is well worthy of general consideration. He said that school principals would accomplish a great deal more if they would say encouraging rather than discouraging things to the women teachers, and say them oftener, while on the other hand, the school children would do very much better if they heard from their teachers encouraging words more frequently than words of criticism.

This is a plea for kindness as a practical help in education. It carries with it nothing that is really new; it has to do with a force that has long been known and with an application of it that has long since passed the experimental stage. Only, somehow, people forget about its existence unless they are reminded of it from time to time.

The utility of kindness has long been recognized in many of the greatest industrial and mercantile establishments, and has been proved by demonstration in some of the most successful of them. It is known at least to a large and growing number that intelligence and action are stimulated by encouragement, when the effort that calls for it is deserving, and it is coming to be more widely understood daily that in the ordinary relations of life, and in all relations, approbation counts for greater energy and greater achievement, while complaint often results only in bringing about conditions that seem to justify its continuance and its increase.

The school principal is seldom called upon to deal with a school teacher who would be irresponsible to words of approval and encouragement; the average child yearns for applause and, believing that it will surely come when earned, will strive to deserve it. The school principals also have superiors who would make no mistake by speaking words of encouragement now and then, and in the public press all public servants have a superior that would profit fully as much as any of those in its employment by being as free with its praise as it is with its reproofs.

The average man and woman may not be doing wonders in any line, and it is quite possible that they are not doing their best, but it is very certain that the appreciation that lightens their daily tasks will help them to perform them more satisfactorily.

### Words of Encouragement